FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

PRAVDA Editorial on Disarmament Struggle, Ideal of Socialism [17 Jun] AA 1
CSSR Delegate Assails Western MBFR Attitude [PRAVDA 13 Jun] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review on Detente, Arms Race, Kampuchea [Sharov, 15 Jun] CC 1
Addition to "Studio Nine" Program With Zamyatin [Budapest] CC 4
Tripoli Meeting Prepares Conference on Persian Gulf CC 6
Figures at Lebanese Solidarity Conference in Paris Reported CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Ernst Genri Assails Harold Brown as 'Militarist Number One' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jun] A 1
Base Accord With Oman 'Springboard for Aggression' [Moseyev in PRAVDA 14 Jun] A 3
Aid for Thailand Depends on Backing for Strategy [Kalinin in PRAVDA 15 Jun] A 4
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Hits NEWSWEEK on Laos Situation [Krichevskiy, 11 Jun] A 4
Fraudulent Films on Afghanistan Prepared in U.S. [Vladimirov] A 5
Byrd Amendment to U.S. Aid Program Criticized [Levchenko] A 5
Gerasimov Analyzes Implications of Pentagon Computer Error [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 10 Jun] A 6
Los Alamos Report Urges End to Missile Limitation Accords [Drobkov in PRAVDA 13 Jun] A 6
PRAVDA Previews 'Global Shield-80' Exercises [PRAVDA 14 Jun] A 8

CHINA

Kharkov Hits XINHUA Commentary on Afghanistan, Kampuchea B 1
Yakovlev on PRC Assistance to Afghan Rebels B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Minister Ho Tam Calls for 'Solidarity' With South Koreans [PRAVDA 14 Jun] C 1
Batmonh Met by Arkhipov on 12 June Moscow Stopover [PRAVDA 13 Jun] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Preconditions for Afghan Settlement Outlined [Anichkin, Vlasov in IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] D 1
Soltan on Possible Solution to Afghan Problem D 3
BAKHTAR Praises 50 Years of Soviet Assistance D 4
Musin: Afghans Aid Struggle Against 'Counterrevolution' D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchea Protests Thai Repatriation Plans [Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] E 1
Thai Rejection of Kampuchea 'Peace Initiative' 'Regretted' [Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] E 1
Indonesia Reconsiders, Authorizes Movement of U.S. Warships [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun] E 2
Vietnam's Van Tien Dung on PRC Threat, Ties With USSR [PRAVDA 11 Jun] E 3
Brezhnev Exchanges Messages With Tonga King on National Holiday [PRAVDA 10 Jun] E 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Hula Praises Content of CSSR-USSR Economic Protocol [Prague] F 1
LCY Plenum Discussions, Doronjski Appointment Reported [PRAVDA 13 Jun] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Assails NATO Countries' Recent Military Initiatives [Petrov, 16 Jun] G 1
PRAVDA Covers Venice Summit's Mideast Discussion [Zafesov, 14 Jun] G 5
U.S.-FRG Partnership Within NATO Called 'Dangerous' [Dolgikh in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Jun] G 5
SPD Congress Discussions on World, Domestic Scene Reported [Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 14 Jun] G 7
Soviet Leaders Meet With FRG Communists 16 June G 8
Danish CP Plenum Resolutions Note World, National Affairs [PRAVDA 11 Jun] G 9
Zagladin Returns From Netherlands CP Congress [PRAVDA 13 Jun] G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebedeva Comments on Soviet-Iranian Economic Talks H 1
Delegates Address Economic Commission Meeting 17 Jun H 1
Khomeyni Message to Meeting in Front of U.S. Embassy Cited H 2
Iranian Citizen Reportedly Arrested for Spying for U.S. H 3
Trial of Iranian 'Counterrevolutionaries' Opens H 3
Iranian Revolution Guards Corps Commander Resigns H 3
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Commentary Views Israeli Economic Problems [Astakhov, 12 Jun] H 3
Israeli Actions in Occupied Territories Criticized [Peresada in PRAVDA 15 Jun] H 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Official Anniversary Greetings to Karelskaya ASSR Published R 1
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Oil, Gas Minister Views Tasks in W. Siberia S 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]
Solomentsev Discusses Economy at Tomsk Award Ceremony S 4
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]
Bukhatskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Cadre Questions S 9
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 31 May]
Petropavolovskiy Plenum Discusses Sergeyevskiy Raykom's Work S 9
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Jun]
Rashidov, Vasilyev Respond to Criticism of Water Resources S 10
[PRAVDA 6 Jun]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 17 June T 1
Agricultural Work Progress, Tasks Viewed T 2
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Meteor Artificial Earth Satellite Launched 18 Jun U 1
Cosmonauts in 65th Day of Flight; Health Good U 1

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON DISARMAMENT STRUGGLE, IDEAL OF SOCIALISM

LD180955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Disarmament Is an Ideal of Socialism]

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet Government are consistently and purposefully waging a struggle to implement the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Soviet communists have assumed the mission of being in the front ranks of those seeking to deflect from the peoples the dangers created by the aggressive policy of imperialism. This is a hard but noble mission. It accords with the vital interests of all mankind. The Soviet Union is persistently advocating that everything positive attained in the normalization of the international situation in the seventies should be preserved and the political detente should remain the leading trend in the eighties too and be supplemented by military detente.

"Our policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR supreme Soviet Presidium, notes, "is honest and principled. We are for peace, for all vexed issues between states being resolved by peaceful means, without blackmail or threats. If the situation in the world has now been considerably complicated, the prime reason for this is the militarist U.S. course."

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are doing everything to spare the peoples from the threat contained in the policy of imperialism. Our ultimate goal has been and remains total disarmament. Thanks to the efforts of the socialist and other peace-loving states progress has been successfully achieved along several avenues of limiting and halting the arms race. In particular tests on nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space and under water have been banned and a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, a convention banning the production of bacteriological weapons and others are in operation.

But every advance on this path meets with fierce resistance from reactionary imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex. Through the fault of aggressive U.S. circles the ratification of the SALT II treaty has been deferred. As a result of the unconstructive position of the NATO countries, the Vienna talks are marking time. The military appropriations of the United States and its allies are growing unchecked and imperialist arsenals are being filled with lethal weapons. The international tension is being aggravated by the hegemonistic militarist course of the Chinese leadership, which is merging with imperialism.

All this demands that the socialist countries and other peace-loving states and peoples and all those who are truly seeking the consolidation of peace augment their efforts aimed at easing the tension which has arisen.

Among the problems on which the consolidation of world and particularly European peace depends, a central place belongs to the problem of military detente and disarmament. Stocks of nuclear and other types of armaments have reached such dimensions that putting them into operation could plunge mankind into catastrophe. Life rules that this threat be eliminated.

It is to precisely this humane goal that the socialist community countries devote their efforts. Further graphic confirmation of this is provided by the important new peace initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Pact countries at the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee. "To achieve progress in military detente in Europe," the conference declaration states, "is an objective and very urgent requirement." [paragraph continues]

Great importance attaches to the proposal made by the participants in the Political Consultative Committee conference to hold a meeting in the very near future, at summit level, of leaders of states from all parts of the world which could determine ways of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

The Warsaw Pact states are seeking to achieve accords at all disarmament negotiations now underway and to resume negotiations in this direction where they have been broken off. Great significance on this plane would attach to the validation of the SALT II treaty. Talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are necessary and possible. The Soviet Union's proposals on this score are well known: If NATO rescinds the decision to produce and deploy new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles or at least halts its implementation, then talks on this important question will begin.

For a year the governments of the states which took part in the all-European conference have had before them the proposal advanced by the Warsaw Pact countries on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The holding of such a conference could become an important milestone in strengthening the foundations of European peace. If all those taking part in the all-European conference were to adopt a stance of good will on the question of a conference on military detente and disarmament, a decision to convene it could be taken at the forthcoming Madrid meeting. That would mean further progress in the multifaceted process of normalization of the European and international situation initiated by the Helsinki conference.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries believe that there are no international problems which could not be resolved by political means. The process of curbing the arms race, the process of detente, is being slowed down through the fault of imperialist militarist circles but that does not mean that there is not a real possibility of averting the military threat. There are large reserves in the struggle for the consolidation of detente. Bringing all these reserves into play is the duty of the peace-loving forces. The Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties which appealed to the peoples of the European countries with the slogan "For Peace and Disarmament" gave an important political boost to the struggle against the military danger.

Disarmament has been and remains an ideal of socialism. Loyal to Lenin's principles, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are not sparing their efforts to implement this ideal. They are fully and unswervingly determined to continue to do everything incumbent on them to ensure that the noble cause of ridding mankind of the burdens of the arms race and the threat of a new war continues to advance.

CSSR DELEGATE ASSAILS WESTERN MBFR ATTITUDE

LD171325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "The Basis Is Strict Reciprocity; at the Talks on the Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 June--Today a routine plenary session of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held here today. It reaffirmed the conclusions drawn a month ago by the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee: The further dragging out of the talks in Vienna is intolerable and the opportunities for reaching agreements at them are far from exhausted.

Today's speech by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, and the press conference held afterwards in the "Concordia" Club were new evidence of the constructive nature of the socialist countries' positions.

If the West displays readiness to cooperate with the socialist states in the search for mutually acceptable decisions, the Czechoslovak diplomat said, an agreement can be concluded which, without harming the security of either side, at the same time will make it possible to lower the high level of military confrontation in central Europe.

In the opinion of the CSSR delegation, during the talks a solid basis has already been worked out for reaching just such an agreement. This is a reference to the results of the 1973 preliminary consultations and the series of compromise proposals made by the socialist countries in 1978-1979 which take into account substantial elements of the Western position.

That is why, the ambassador stressed, the nature of the commitments of the Western participants, apart from the United States, regarding the deadlines, size and criteria of the reduction and limitation of their troops at the second stage and regarding the "freezing" of the numbers of their armed forces in the period between the two stages has become the central question at the talks now. It is precisely all this which forms the basis for the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce its own ground forces, which comprise approximately half the entire armed contingent of the Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe, by a little over twice as much as the United States at the first stage.

In response to the socialist countries' substantial compromises, E. Keblusek said, the Western participants regressed sharply in their 20 December 1979 proposals. They are thus destroying the basis for further rapprochement of positions and repudiating their own proposals made in 1979.

As for the position of the socialist countries taking a direct part in the talks regarding an interconnected phased process of reduction, the GDR, Polish and CSSR governments are ready at any time to assume specific commitments under international law in a first-stage agreement on the basis of strict reciprocity. Here the head of the CSSR delegation pointed out that the socialist countries have never, at any stage, demanded and do not demand that their Western partners assume commitments greater than they are prepared to assume themselves.

In conclusion the head of the Czechoslovak delegation again drew attention to the important practical significance of the broad program of actions put forward in the May declaration of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee. It is regrettable that instead of displaying a businesslike approach toward the specific steps proposed by the socialist states the Western representatives are so far making do with abstract arguments. They are thus trying to camouflage the actions NATO is undertaking to build up military preparations. The Brussels decisions taken in May by the NATO organs were sharply discordant with the proposals put forward in Warsaw. This approach on the West's part naturally cannot promote the intensification of the detente process, the reduction of military confrontation or the consolidation of stability, security and peace in central Europe and the continent as a whole.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON DETENTE, ARMS RACE, KAMPUCHEA

LD161201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Valentin Sharov "International Review"]

[Text] "Lenin here"--The words of the radio telegram from Vladimir Ilich flow across the airwaves. "Sincere greetings to the proletarian government of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and particularly to Comrade Bela Kun. I conveyed your greetings to the Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks congress. Tremendous enthusiasm." These words of revolutionary solidarity were received by the Csepel radio station in the days of March 1919--difficult days for the young Hungarian Soviet Republic. Recently a model of the radio station went into space--taken there by the members of the international Soviet-Hungarian crew, V. Kubasov and B. Farkas.

Recalling these facts, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said on 10 June in the Kremlin, presenting Soviet awards to the USSR and Hungarian cosmonauts: "There is something symbolic in this. The ideas which made the revolutionary peoples kin have not remained a thing of the past. They are alive and developing in the deeds of our day."

For a Peaceful Future

The mighty community of socialist states has today become the living embodiment of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPSU displays tireless concern for the consolidation of the unity and further development of the cooperation among the fraternal countries and the strengthening of our common international positions.

The socialist community has a well-tuned mechanism for collaboration in all spheres of social life. And this has been confirmed by recent events. The recent jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee was a graphic new expression of the unity of our actions in the international arena. A few days ago a conference of Central Committee secretaries from the socialist countries' communist and workers parties was held at which they studied questions of organizational party work. Preparations for the next CEMA session are nearing completion.

Vigorous activity is also underway to intensify cooperation on a bilateral basis. Summit meetings and talks between the GDR and Cuba and between Bulgaria and Romania have been fruitfully completed in the past few days. The agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981 through 1989 signed in Moscow on 13 June was an important step in strengthening the fraternal ties between the USSR and Mongolia.

In brief, the world of socialism has now become an enormous sphere of multifaceted friendly collaboration among fraternal peoples. The socialist countries' cooperation is not only a powerful accelerator of the development of each of them and of the entire community as a whole (in the past 25 years the CEMA countries' national income has increased over 4.5 times while their industrial production has increased 8.5 times and mutual trade turnover 13 times) but is also our common guarantee of confident progress in the present complex and unsettled times. Now that the forces of imperialism and reaction have switched to a counteroffensive against detente, peace, and the peoples' rights, the unity of action of the socialist countries in defense of these very great values is more important than ever.

The decisions of the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee are designed to give and already are giving renewed impetus to the detente process. The Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the conference served in particular as a basis for the discussion launched at the session of the UN disarmament committee. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are included in the draft declaration on the proclamation of the eighties as the second decade of detente.

U.S. imperialism has embarked on the path of deliberately sharpening the aggravation of the international situation. However, life is not developing in accordance with the scenario written in the White House.

Washington's attempts to establish an economic and diplomatic boycott against the Soviet Union and to break off the trade and other relations which have taken shape between the USSR and the capitalist states, above all the European capitalist states, will fail. Detente has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces. It is backed by the will of the peoples and their desire to live in peace and good neighborliness. The parties and figures in power in the capitalist countries or who lay claim to a leading role in their states' political lives must take this into account.

Indicative in this connection are the congresses held in the FRG recently of the parties which form the government coalition--the Social Democrats and Free Democrats. The final documents and the speeches delivered at the congresses by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher contain realistic assessments of the policy of detente and express the desire to continue it and to hinder the return of a cold war atmosphere to Europe.

The state leaders of many countries are expressing themselves in favor of adopting effective steps to strengthen detente and eliminate from international relations everything which prevents this process. Of course, time is needed to verify the readiness of particular politicians to back up their words with specific deeds. But there is a notable trend indicating that dialogue between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the one hand and the capitalist states on the other is expanding and that contacts are continuing, including in the economic sphere.

The "Hawks" Are Not Letting Up

In recent days the Western press has been turning again and again to the "errors" of the Pentagon computer which twice in the space of 4 days in June declared a "nuclear alert." This playing with the fate of millions has caused profound indignation among the world public and opened many people's eyes to the true cost of the militarist intoxication stoked by the present U.S. and NATO ruling circles. The explanation given for these occurrences by Gen D. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, sounds like mockery of the concern and anxiety of millions of people. Nuclear alerts should, he says, be viewed as "evidence of the United States' preparedness to respond to military threats within a few minutes." The U.S. "hawks" have never lacked cynicism!

These and other recent instances have revealed particularly overtly the militarist antipopular course which is being steered by the United States and some of its allies. Exploiting the propaganda "canard" of the alleged "Soviet threat," the U.S. ruling circles are trying to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium in the world, ensure military superiority for imperialism and delay progressive changes in the world.

According to specialists' calculations, the United States whose population is 5 percent of the world total, now accounts for one-third of all world military expenditure. However, the appetites of the military-industrial complex are growing. Last week news came from Washington that the U.S. Administration, in flagrant violation of existing international agreements, treaties and conventions, is activating work on the creation of sophisticated chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The U.S. ruling circles are trying to drag their NATO allies into the orbit of their military preparations. Attempts have been resumed to supply that aggressive bloc with modern chemical ammunition and to impose the neutron bomb on West Europe.

Britain's Conservative government is also making a considerable contribution to the general militarist cause. It has been announced here that before the end of the month a decision to "modernize" national nuclear forces will be made public. [paragraph continues]

Defense military offices have elaborated the biggest program of military exercises in the past decade which is scheduled for September. The press reports that during the exercises 30,000 soldiers will be transferred to the European Continent by air and sea.

The peoples are unwilling to act as nonspeaking bit-players in the face of imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The struggle against the arms race, and above all against the production and deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles, is assuming an increasing scale and more and more social forces are becoming involved. The recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties is of great significance for mobilizing the masses and stepping up their demonstrations against the danger of war. The "Appeal to the Peoples of European Countries for Peace and Disarmament" adopted at the meeting is a broad antiwar platform addressed to all peace-loving political and public circles.

Reports on demonstrations by fighters for peace are coming in from various countries. Here is a record of the last few days. Peace marches and meetings in defense of the peoples' security have taken place in West Germany. In France 14 progressive organizations (including the movement of peace supporters, youth leagues, leftwing Catholics and others) have appealed to the country's citizens to develop more widely the struggle against plans for the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and the creation and production of the neutron bomb.

The voice of the peace-loving public is becoming ever louder at various international forums. This was convincingly indicated by the "dialogue on problems of disarmament and detente" held in Vienna recently, the international parliamentarians' conference for peace, disarmament and international security in Helsinki, and also the world congress held in the past week on the theme "education and disarmament" at UNESCO's Paris headquarters and the international seminar within the framework of the United Nations on "racial discrimination and its effect on the economic rights of women" in New York.

Every step forward in the cause of defending peace and the peoples' security is achieved in staunch struggle against the forces of militarism and aggression. "Whatever aspect of interstate relations is considered, the Warsaw Pact member states," says the declaration they signed in Warsaw on 15 May this year, "have always been and continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation. This is an expression of the socialist nature of their foreign policy--a profoundly people's policy in accordance with mankind's vital interests."

Kampuchea: The People Will Win!

The Kampuchean people are advancing step by step in the normalization of the country's life, the restoration of the economy and the revival of culture. The draft constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was published in Phnom Penh a few days ago for nationwide discussion. Earlier there were reports on the rice harvest, the first since the overthrow of the bloody regime in January 1979. Dozens of enterprises in the capital have resumed work and about 1,500 schools have opened. The young republic's international positions are also strengthening. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has been recognized by more than 30 countries and national liberation movements.

The more confident the march of renewed Kampuchea, the fiercer are the intrigues against it by the Chinese hegemonists acting in collusion with the American imperialists. Beijing and Washington are actively supporting the remnants of Pol Pot gangs and other reactionaries who have found refuge on Thai territory.

The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution are feverishly seeking a respectable leader for the emigre rabble. Recently they have dragged out of the waxwork gallery of has-beens Norodom Sihanouk, who once held the post of Cambodian head of state. [paragraph continues]

This was preceded by a statement by Richard Holbroke, U.S. assistant secretary of state, to the effect that Washington hopes Prince Sihanouk can play a definite role in the future.... A few days ago AFP reported that Thailand will welcome a visit from Sihanouk and is prepared to hold official (!) talks with him.

An unseemly spectacle is being played out over "humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people" and the "Kampuchean refugees." The purpose of this ballyhoo is to redirect aid which comes in through various international programs to the camps of the surviving Pol Pot supporters.

And here is the latest "humanitarian" initiative. As an AFP correspondent reported from Bangkok on 10 June, the Thai Government has decided to allow any Kampucheans in Thailand to return home. The provocative nature of such actions leaves no room for doubt. The participants in this operation are completely ignoring the position, and even the very existence, of the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council.

Nor is it superfluous to take a close look at those who are prepared to return to Kampuchea. The AFP correspondent visited one of the camps, where a rally of Pol Pot supporters was taking place. "The rally," the journalist cables, "was described by observers as 'overt recruitment' aimed at persuading those capable of carrying weapons to return." They are clearly trying to send the undefeated remnants into Kampuchea to continue the bandit sorties against the people's power. Beijing, exacerbating the situation in the region, is exerting pressure on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, with a view to pushing those states toward direct support for the Pol Pot gang. However, as yet the flagrant pressure has failed to yield any perceptible results. Moreover there is a growing desire among the ruling circles of ASEAN members to seek a political solution to the "Kampuchean problem."

The ASEAN countries must bear in mind the fact that in the next 5-7 years they will have to come up against various kinds of "Chinese machinations" in the region, Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs Ghazali bin Shafie stated, addressing students at a military college in Kuala Lumpur. It is quite obvious that China by no means has an interest in a political settlement of the Kampuchean question, the minister noted. It is Beijing which is supporting and urging on the "fighters" of the deposed Pol Pot regime. The stream of weapons being sent in by China for the Pol Pot supporters could represent a danger in the near future for Thailand and Malaysia, Ghazali bin Shafie said.

Obviously new attempts by Beijing to pressurize the ASEAN countries are possible in future, since their delay in recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea encourages the hegemonists in this. The past week brought confirmation of this. Under pressure from China and the United States Thailand rejected Kampuchea's proposal to hold talks on eliminating tension on the border between the two states, which would serve to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Despite all difficulties and despite the intrigues of the **Beijing** hegemonists and American imperialism, Kampuchea is achieving new successes along the path of peace, democracy and profound social transformations. The Kampuchean's just cause will be victorious!

ADDITION TO "STUDIO NINE" PROGRAM WITH ZAMYATIN

The following addition to the item entitled "Zamyatin on 'Studio Nine' Explores International Questions" published on page CC 11 of the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was taken from Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian at 1625 GMT on 13 June. The Budapest television version, which is in Russian with Hungarian translation superimposed, supplies the following beginning portion of the "Studio Nine" program which was indistinct in the Russian TV version:

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, dear viewers. Recently, we have received many, many letters from our viewers dealing with the fundamental issues of the international situation. The writers of these letters raise several problems, which are occupying the minds of the Soviet people and [words indistinct]. For this reason, we have decided that in our program today we will try to answer these letters, or, more precisely, some of the questions they raised. We have asked Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee to give the answers.

It is no secret that the process of detente is beset with difficulties. Many problems arise from the fact that, recently, relations between the USSR and the United States--these two huge countries--have noticeably worsened. Many of our viewers ask: What is the explanation for this unexpected change, the worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations? Is it only because the election campaign is now in progress in the United States and that Carter has decided to try to win over the reactionary forces? Or are there other reasons for the change in Washington's political direction? What can you tell our viewers about this?

[Zamyatin] I do not attribute everything to the election campaign, not even if this has a decisive role in the current phase. We must take into account a number of other factors. I would mention first of all that the Carter administration is striving for a large-scale increase of the arms race. In order to be able to put its ideas through the U.S. Congress, to gain approval for the military expenditures necessary for the arms race, it has to create an atmosphere of tension. If they succeed in creating this tension, the senators will even out-bid the initiatives, the budget proposals which the administration (?has planned). This makes it possible for the proposals to be accepted by the legislature. More precisely; their adoption by Congress is made possible. It is no coincidence that the United States annual military budget is already approaching $200 billion.

These things show that what is at issue is not only the selfish interests of individual politicians, but also the particular interests of certain U.S. circles. Yes, it is so. But there is also another reason why the process of detente could be wrecked. The United States also wants to use the tension it has created to force its ideas on to the countries of the North Atlantic alliance, NATO--ideas that are contrary to the interests of the West European countries. This tension makes it possible for them to equate Atlantic (?solidarity) with support for U.S. ambisitions in Europe. And, as we know, there has been a fair number of U.S. ambitions in recent times even including some which were connected with the wrecking of detente. I am thinking here of the various boycott measures.

[Zorin] The boycott of the Olympic games?

[Zamyatin] Not only of the Olympic games, but also the freezing of relations with Iran, the anti-Iranian economic boycott, and support for measures serving an increase in the arms race. This, then, after Carter's election campaign, after the U.S. domestic political situation, is the second reason why U.S. strategists have been following the path of tension and the creation of tension. I would assume that this may have certain advantages. Now, when the United States is struggling with serious economic problems--it is practically in an economic crisis--they want to bridge this over with the arms race, both with armaments within the United States and by forcing arms onto the NATO allies.

[Zorin] Leonid Zamyatin, you mentioned advantages. But in fact these are tactical rather than strategic advantages?

[Zamyatin] Indeed, but behind these tactical advantages there is what we have mentioned already: Carter's effort, in the course of the election campaign, to push into the background, to obscure everything that could bother him. That is, from the economic point of view, to strike off unemployment, the enormous foreign trade deficit and the declining value of the dollar. And he will do all this.

Sitting in the White House, he has for a long time not even taken part in the election campaign. He makes the voter believe that he is dealing with issues of national security. And, believe me--I would like the viewers to understand this, for to us this is a peculiar situation--the average American accepts all this. For this very reason he will vote for Carter and not his competitors. He really thinks that the President is concerned with finding solutions to national security issues of great importance, and he must put aside all other problems. It is no coincidence that the election campaign is being led by the President's wife. It is she who appears before the voters. Where necessary she shakes hands. Where necessary she dances. Where necessary she makes a speech in place of the President, while the President sits in the White House.

James Reston, the well-known U.S. journalist, has said, very pertinently, that Carter wraps himself in the U.S. flag. He settles on the stars and stripes and announces that his opponents--in other words everybody who speaks out against his program by critizing him--are weakening U.S. national security. And another thing: What is now happening in the United States, the anti-Soviet hysteria that is unfolding there, makes it possible for the United States to gain a foothold in many parts of the world where it would otherwise have been impossible for the Americans to do so.

Let us look, for example, at the Persian Gulf region. We know that U.S. politicians have always said that if the price of oil goes on increasing, then the United States may intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf regions. Carter has now even gone so far as to use force in this region. There are currently 36 U.S. war ships stationed in the region. Would it have been conceivable under other circumstances that these ships should be here? No. Only this made it possible for the United States to gain a foothold in this region, to assert the interests of U.S. monopolies in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf and in the area of the Hormuz Strait.

And, finally, let us not forget the Indian Ocean. Under other circumstances, could the United States have found so much money to strengthen the Diego Garcia base? The U.S. Government has striven for many years to achieve this, but it was unable to achieve its objective in the U.S. Congress. Now the Island of Diego Garcia is to become an atomic base--a base for the U.S. fleet.

TRIPOLI MEETING PREPARES CONFERENCE ON PERSIAN GULF

LD171314 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 17, TASS--A session of the international executive committee for the preparation of an extraordinary international conference in solidarity with peoples' anti-imperialist struggles in the Persian Gulf was held here on June 14 and 15. The conference is due to be held in the capital of Libya on July 5-7 on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) and the General People's Congress of Libya.

A communique of the committee's session published here says that the Persian Gulf area has always been one of the world's explosive areas owing to imperialist and reactionary domination. But recently, facing the stepped-up struggle of revolutionary forces, the establishment of progressive national regimes, and the victories of the Afghan and the Iranian revolutions, U.S. imperialism has caused an unprecedented aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. The situation is worsened by the fact that Washington continues its military buildup in the area, constantly threatening to seize the oil deposits, creating its military bases in Oman, Saudi Arabia and on Bahrain and equipping them with nuclear weapons.

U.S. imperialism wants to create an aggression bridgehead in the area directed against the peoples of the Persian Gulf as well as against all African and Asian peoples. It is for this purpose that it is hastily training and equipping its so-called "rapid deployment force".

The communique stresses that the Camp David agreements are designed to serve the U.S. plans in the Middle East at the expense of the interests of Arabs, primarily the Arab people of Palestine.

Aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism against the Near and Middle East nations, the document points out, make it necessary to convene as soon as possible a broad international conference to mobilise the public for a struggle against dangerous U.S. policies in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

The international executive committee called on all progressive forces, broad international democratic organisations and parties to take an active part in the conference and make it successful.

FIGURES AT LEBANESE SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN PARIS REPORTED

LD170947 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 17, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the Lebanese people continues here. The head of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, read out Leonid Brezhnev's message of greeting to the conference.

We experience serious anxiety over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the signing of the so-called Camp David agreements, said Mirza Ibragimov. In recent years Lebanon has become an objective of Iraeli expansion. Supported by imperialist forces, Israel is openly intervening in the internal affairs of the Lebanese republic, seeks to provoke the partition of the Lebanese state.

We, representatives of the Palestine people, are assessing each decision of this conference as support for the Palestinians' struggle, said Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The Lebanese and Palestinian peoples have proved in their joint struggle against Israeli aggression that their solidarity has become a reality, notwithstanding all efforts to sow hostility between them.

Faruq Qaddumi pointed out that the Palestine people would not reconcile themselves to the deal agreed upon by Israel and Egypt with the United States mediation.

Romesh Chandra, the president of the World Peace Council, expressed the council's support for the Lebanese people's struggle. The situation in Lebanon, he said, creates tension in the Middle East.

We, Romesh Chandra emphasized, express our full and unconditional solidarity with the national patriotic forces of Lebanon.

He exposed the danger for the Arab countries' struggle from imperialist attempts to split the ranks of Arab states.

The participants in the conference were handed a memorandum, compiled by the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and entitled "For a Broad Movement of International Solidarity in Support of an Arab, Democratic and Single Lebanon". This document exposes the crimes of the Israeli military and offers a program for normalisation of the situation in Lebanon.

ERNST GENRI ASSAILS HAROLD BROWN AS 'MILITARIST NUMBER ONE'

LD171017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "Detente's Enemies: Who Are They?": "At the Pentagon's Helm"]

[Text] The name of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is now being heard constantly, he gets everywhere.

Brown is not only head of the Pentagon and commander of hundreds of American generals, admirals and military researchers. Together with Brzezinski, he is considered President Carter's closest adviser, pushing the United States into aggressive actions throughout the world. He is an advocate of the neutron bomb. He travels between Washington and Beijing, concluding mysterious deals with the Maoists.

He has just returned from West Europe, where he took part in a conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and insisted on the speediest deployment of American missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy and other countries. Brown is hindering detente literally day after day. At any rate there is no doubt that he is now one of the most influential figures in Washington.

What, then, is Mr Brown like, if we look at him through a magnifying glass?

The secretary himself usually maintains that by nature and vocation he is, above all, a scientist, a specialist in the sphere of the manufacture of mass destruction weapons. Well, in some ways that is true. Indeed, in the past Brown was the favorite pupil of Edward Teller, the "father" of the American hydrogen bomb, and after his patron quit the post of director of the Livermore Laboratory in California he succeeded him as head of the organization, which was engaged in inventing the neutron bomb. All this is so. Indeed, Mr Brown's thinking is inseparable from the idea of bombs. The Pentagon's present head is not a professional soldier nor a congressman but a graduate of certain academic circles. And yet this is not the most curious aspect of his career. Brown would never have become what he is today--J. Carter's right-hand man in the leadership of U.S. military policy--if he did not possess another, special quality, something which is value above all else on the other side of the ocean: personal contacts with a select circle of the international financial oligarchy.

Shortly before becoming Defense Secretary Brown was a member of the board of a very noteworthy American-British-West German firm--Schroeders Limited. What kind of firm is it? Anyone who is even slightly familiar with the affairs of big business in the West will immediately understand what it is.

Schroeders is a powerful international bank, known for the fact that before the war it managed the affairs of the German steel trust and officially served as the Hitlerite government's financial agent abroad. On 4 January 1933 one of its joint owners--the Cologne banker Kurt von Schroeder--introduced Hitler in his own home to Von Papen, who soon helped the Fuehrer to become Reichskanzler. As a reward the same Schroeder was appointed an SS general and made manager of the "Himmler circle" special fund.

When the career of Hitler and Himmler ended, that of the Schroeders' bank in West Germany did not end at all but began to sparkle even more brightly. It turned out that after the war this bank soon managed to establish close relations with high-placed anti-Soviet politicians in a number of Western countries.

The board of the New York branch of the Schroeders' bank was joined by Allen Dulles himself, head of omnipotent American intelligence and brother of the future U.S. Secretary of State J. Foster Dulles. The same board also included J. Laylin, a partner in the private legal practice of Dean Acheson--another implacable enemy of the USSR, who also became U.S. secretary of state under Truman. [paragraph continues]

The bank's directors in London included Lord Franks, former British ambassador to Washington. In addition, in America the Schroeders became close friends with the Rockefeller dynasty--the most powerful billionaires in the capitalist world.

In this way the Schroeders' bank became something like an international finance headquarters of anti-Soviet circles advocating incessant cold war. Bankers had their job to do, while politicians, diplomats and intelligence officers had theirs.

In the mid-seventies a new face appeared suddenly on the board of the bank's London branch (not the New York one!), the well-known American military specialist Harold Brown, who had already held the post of U.S. secretary of the air force.

For what reason? Why? What had the American scientist to do with international big business?

There was a connection. When it is a question of conspiracies against detente, the former Hitlerite bankers and advocates of the neutron bomb meet each other halfway with no difficulty.

This is confirmed by one more eloquent fact.

When Harold Brown was a member of the board of the Schroeders' bank, he sat at the same table as another well-known American--none other than Paul H. Nitze, chief of the U.S. State Department's Planning Department in the fifties and later deputy defense secretary and U.S. secretary of the navy and an ardent champion of the cold war.

Nitze is still on the Western world's political stage. He not only remains a prophet of anti-Sovietism but is making still more noise. He is now head of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger," which for several years now has been conducting a frenzied campaign against detente, against any agreements between the United States and the USSR to limit the arms race and for the creation of a global alliance against the Soviet Union.

And, incidentally, Nitze is a banker by profession too. At one time, back in the twenties and thirties, he was vice president of the New York bank Dillon, Read and Company, which financed German steel concerns along with Schroeder. Nitze's partner in that bank was the subsequently much-talked-of U.S. Defense Secretary J. Forrestal, who was crazy about anti-Sovietism in the literal sense of the word and finally, in fear of the "Soviet tanks" which had supposedly appeared in Washington's streets, threw himself out of the window of a mental hospital.

Obviously, psychiatry can also serve sometimes to some extent as a criterion of extreme anti-Sovietism. Everyone knows that fear of "Soviet tanks" is now being spread in every possible way by certain Western politicians, including Brown and Nitze. It is also known that the name "Forrestal" has been given to an American aircraft carrier.

As regards Harold Brown, he also directed work on the production of warheads for Polaris missiles, with which American and British nuclear-powered submarines were equipped. Weapons of mass destruction are a total obsession with the defense secretary. This is typical of modern rightwing politicians on the other side of the ocean. It is hard for them to think differently, in other terms, and this is also a typical feature of capitalist society nowadays.

We leave to one side certain other facts from Mr Brown's file, for example his membership (in the years before being appointed defense secretary) of the board of the huge American computer-manufacturing monopoly International Business Machines, which is one of the Pentagon's most important suppliers and makes a lot of money from this business. The turnover of the corporation, which is connected with the powerful financial group of the Morgans and DuPonts and has branches in 125 countries, exceeds $21 billion a year.

In any event the name of Mr Brown, like the names of other high-placed American statesmen hindering the cause of detente today, has weight not only in politics but also in the stock exchange.

Of course, Mr Brown is above all an anticommunist. But that is not all. Such figures do not want real, lasting peace. What they want is the arms race, because it feeds their customers hiding in the wings and accumulating colossal, unprecedented fortunes in the course of this race.

We do not know how Mr Brown, who once devoted his life to science and, as head of the Pentagon, willy-nilly became militarist number one and the ideologist of neutron bombs and cruise missiles, comes to terms with his conscience during hours of quiet meditation. Perhaps he is silent even unto himself. But all the same he has to answer to the people.

BASE ACCORD WITH OMAN 'SPRINGBOARD FOR AGGRESSION'

LD171329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Rafail Moseyev "Commentator's Column": "Springboard for Aggression"]

[Text] An American-Omani agreement providing for the placing of air force and naval bases in Oman at Washington's disposal was published a few days ago. The Pentagon will shortly send a contingent of servicemen to that country to carry out work involved in expanding the military facilities.

This deal, in the words of the New York TIMES, represents "another concrete step" by the Carter administration along the path of building up military might in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

It is common knowledge that the United States has massed in that region naval and air forces of unprecedented size. Despite the world public's protests, an extensive network of aggressive military bases is being created. As Western observers note, to all appearances the American administration is working toward establishing undivided U.S. military domination in this strategically important region.

Oman is only one of the states forming the notorious "sphere of American interests." According to the Pentagon strategists' calculations, the chain of military strongpoints will also run through Egypt, Israel, Kenya and Somalia. By this means the United States is hoping to exercise diktat in the region. It is in precisely this connection that observers are viewing President Carter's latest statement regarding the U.S. readiness to "use force" to "defend" the Persian Gulf and the Pentagon report of joint U.S. and Egyptian air force exercises in July this year.

So far as the Omani springboard is actually concerned, it occupied a special place in Washington's hegemonist plans by virtue of its geographical position. The Pentagon is effectively securing control of the Strait of Hormuz and is getting "into its sights" the Arab oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf. Iran also finds itself looking down the barrel of U.S. warships' guns. It is no secret that the changes taking place in that country evoke undisguised malice in Washington.

The U.S. expansionist aspirations and, in particular, the creation of a springboard for aggression in Oman are causing profound concern in Near and Middle Eastern countries. Leader of the Libyan revolution M. al-Qadhdhafi has declared that the U.S. agreement with Oman represents a threat to the whole Arab nation and has demanded that Oman be expelled from the Arab league in this connection. The American-Omani deal is rightly regarded by these countries' peoples as direct interference in their internal affairs and an encroachment on their independence.

AID FOR THAILAND DEPENDS ON BACKING FOR STRATEGY

LD171335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Kalinin dispatch: "On Orders From Across the Ocean"]

[Text] Bangkok--During his visit to the United States Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, and other officials. They dictated to Bangkok the terms for further American aid. Their essence is that Thailand must follow in the wake of American strategy in Southeast Asia, and this means, in particular, continued support for Pol Pot's gangs so as to maintain tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"The United States will grant Thailand $50 million credit in 1980 to acquire arms," the American ambassador declared at a press conference in the Thai capital. "The Pentagon will accelerate deliveries of the latest military equipment to Thailand, which holds a 'special place' in U.S. strategy." However, the policy of escalating tension, which is being dictated from across the ocean, runs counter to the national interests of Thailand and other countries in the region.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS NEWSWEEK ON LAOS SITUATION

LD171255 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 June carries on page 3 a 1,300-word Leonid Krichevskiy Vientiane-Hanoi telephone dispatch taking issue with a NEWSWEEK article by Andrew Nagorsky on the present situation in Laos. After summarizing Nagorsky's view of a Laos lacking administrative organs of its own and under Vietnamese rule, Krichevskiy says:

"There is no need to prove the self-evident truth that Laos is an independent, sovereign state pursuing an independent domestic and foreign policy. Vietnam, of course, has never intended transforming it into its own province or building its bases there--this is the most transparent lie. Just like the assertions of the 'banishment' of the Meo people from their native places. Dozens of nationalities, including the Meo, live in Laos.

They enjoy all the republic's civil rights sealed in the constitution and with all the people are participating in the building of a new life."

Citing the West's unwillingness to understand the relations existing between Laos and Vietnam, Krichevskiy refutes "bourgeois" press claims that Vietnam is attempting to set up a "local Indochinese federation" and concludes with reference to Laos-Vietnamese "friendship."

FRAUDULENT FILMS ON AFGHANISTAN PREPARED IN U.S.

ID180843 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Beware Fabrications!"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Vladimirov writes:

DER SPIEGEL magazine quotes the FRG Foreign Ministry as saying that some "documentary films on Soviet interference in Afghanistan's affairs" are being prepared for release in the USA.

It is an open secret how "film documents" with the "Made in the USA" trade mark are fabricated suffice it to recall at least the film forgery by a certain Razer [as received] which the CBS television company showed in April. Washington was trying to prove by means of that fabrication that the Soviet military contingent was using wargases in Afghanistan. But what has come out of it? The inventions about some "Soviet chemical weapon" in Afghanistan have been exposed as an utter lie, while the whole world has learnt a different thing: Nobody else but the USA is supplying such weapons to bandit detachments, which are being formed and armed outside the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan and are then sent into Afghanistan, where they commit crimes against the Afghan people..... The clumsy trick with the "documentary film" has aroused indignation in the U.S. press itself. Thus, the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES pointed out that Razer's theatrical is an alarming mixture of journalism and farce.

In all evidence, a fresh concoction in the same style is being prepared in the USA. What for? An answer to this question can be found in the same SPIEGEL, which reports that the documentary film frauds are to be released on the eve of the Olympic games of 1980. It turns out that the frauds presented for "documentary film sequences" are necessary to Washington in order to try to galvanize the anti-Olympic campaign in the USA, to slander the USSR and its policy.

But one cannot help asking a question whether the authors of the new "documentary films" concocted according to prescriptions of Washington slanderers will find themselves in the same unseemly position as Mr Razer with his unsuccessful film fraud? They have taken up the fabrication of an obvious lie about "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, responsible for interference in the affairs of that country, interference which is real and not invented, is not the USSR but the USA.

And no frauds will be able to obscure this fact!

BYRD AMENDMENT TO U.S. AID PROGRAM CRITICIZED

ID180839 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yu. Levchenko report:

The U.S. ruling circles have made blackmail their state policy. The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved Senator H. Byrd's amendment making it incumbent upon the Washington administration in considering the question of "aid" to some or other country to consider its stand on the summer Olympic games in Moscow.

According to this amendment, "priority" in receiving American dollar handouts is given to the countries, which have yielded to Washington's diktat and joined in its provocative campaign for the boycott of the games. All the other countries, which have refulsed to yield to Washington's pressure are threatened with a cut or even a suspension of "aid" from the overseas.

By voting for Byrd's amendment, U.S. legislators have clearly shown that a whole number of humiliating strings are attached to the so-called disinterested "aid". These strings infringe upon the sovereignty of the recipient countries and constitute a tool of the foreign policy pursued by the United States.

GERASIMOV ANALYZES IMPLICATIONS OF PENTAGON COMPUTER ERROR

LD171121 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov under the rubric "Themes of the Day": "War by the Will of Chance?"]

[Text] Last Tuesday an American computer--the "lookout" of the early warning system--nearly brought disaster on the whole world again by declaring a state of combat alert among the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. A similar occurrence happened last November.

How long can fate be put to the test? At the time U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown considered this type of mistake to be an "everyday occurrence which will certainly be repeated in the future."

We did not have to wait long. Last Friday the computer again had a nightmare about Soviet nuclear missiles being launched toward the United States from land and from submarines. Again the engines of the American strategic bombers roared into life and the missiles began to stir in their shelters....

Secretary Brown, it transpires, could see what was going to happen. But he did not look beyond the surface. Incidentally, the nervous computer has now been retired--Brown thus tacitly recognized that mistakes in such a matter are in no way an "everyday occurrence."

The fact that there has not yet been a catastrophe does not prove that it is impossible, it is merely a question of the degree of probability. It can be argued that even a slight degree of probability over a long period can ultimately lead to the expected event. Some consider that by preserving the possibilities of a technical, psycological or political chance occurrence war becomes a "statistical inevitability."

The existence of the special agreement on measures to reduce the danger of the occurrence of nuclear war between the USSR and the United States, concluded in Washington on 30 September 1971, is a reminder of the seriousness of the problem.

Strictly speaking, the American computer's mistake is already the second one. It has been preceded by a fundamental mistake of political judgement, namely, the assumed high degree of probability of a surprise Soviet attack.

It has its roots in the self-intoxication by anti-Sovietism and anticommunist hysteria and in the transferring of one's own habits to the other side. Hence the heightened official nervousness which can be observed under extraordinary circumstances, for example, on the day that President John Kennedy was assassinated, when the armed forces were put onto a state of enhanced combat readiness in case the Russians exploited what had happened. A second example--the breakdown in the New York power system in 1965 when the city was without light for 10 hours. AP launched into a discourse about the American Armed Forces' combat capability "in the event of attack" during a similar breakdown and the Pentagon uttered reassuring statements but, on the whole, these and similar episodes point to the dangerous degree of militarization of political thinking. Fortunately, ordinary Americans react in a more human way. This can be judged, in part from the fact that 9 months after the lightless (and televisionless) night New York's maternity wards had between 33 percent and 50 percent more births than on ordinary days. But this domestic civilian demonstration against war hysteria does not diminish the latter's dangerous nature since the hysteria is being whipped up from above and is contributing to the occurrence of a tragic chance happening.

The Pentagon's strategists know very well that Soviet military doctrine is based on the idea of a crushing retaliatory strike against the aggressor. A retaliatory strike, not a first strike. Under these conditions the "early warning system" is in the Pentagon itself and not in the radar and computer systems. Do not plan a first strike--give forewarning of the retaliatory one.

It can be added that since, at the present moment, both sides possess invulnerable retaliatory strike forces--that is, even after a surprise attack each will still have sufficient nuclear weaponry to inflict "unacceptable damage" on the other (the American term)--under such circumstances the computer's hypersensitivity smacks of technological cretinism...in a word, we are playing with fire.

The world public is justly alarmed that the existence of mankind depends on a chance occurrence somewhere in Colorado Springs, particularly during the current raging of American militarism. It is counterposing peace by the will of reason to war by the ill of chance.

LOS ALAMOS REPORT URGES END TO MISSILE LIMITATION ACCORDS

LD171233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "All Means Are Good"]

[Text] The second "error" in just a few days in the U.S. nuclear attack warning system has caused both the Americans themselves and their allies to shudder. It showed how great is the threat of the outbreak of a thermonuclear conflict because of a computer error or because of an unforseen malfunction of an electronic brain. It would seem that under such conditions it would do no harm for any sane person to think about the danger engendered by militarist hysteria and the arms race.

But in the United States, in addition to sober voices urging the cooling of the Pentagon "hotheads" and the prevention of a recurrence of such "errors," appeals are also being heard for the use of computer breakdowns to...further fuel the arms race. [paragraph continues]

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that the nuclear laboratory at Los Alamos has already prepared a report justifying the need... for the United States to renounce the previously concluded arms control agreements with the USSR. Above all, to renounce limitations on the development of ABM systems. The idea has met with approval in the Pentagon. The report contains a recommendation that the warning system's unreliability be compensated by placing new "antimissiles" on earth satellites and in the regions where the MX ICBMs are deployed.

As we can see, the Pentagon now intends to use its own "errors" and false alarms to fuel the arms race.

PRAVDA PREVIEWS 'GLOBAL SHIELD-80' EXERCISES

LD171507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Militarist Clamor"]

[Text] San Francisco, 13 June--In the near future the United States will hold further maneuvers on an unprecedented scale under the code-name "Global Shield-80." This was disclosed by a Strategic Air Command spokesman at Offutt Air Force Base (Nebraska). Several thousand servicemen and about a thousand aircraft, heavy bombers included, will take part in the 9-day exercises for missile forces and strategic aviation. The huge maneuvers will be held at 42 bases on the country's territory and also at U.S. Air Force bases on the Guam Islands and in Japan.

According to the scenario devised by the Pentagon, an "air alert" will be announced during the maneuvers and about 110 aircraft will take to the air. On "receiving" the signal of an "attack on the United States," missile units will be ordered to "launch" ICBMs and strategic bomber crews will be ordered to "penetrate the enemy defenses" and bomb enemy targets.

Two Minuteman-3 intercontinental missiles aimed at a firing range on the Island of Kwajalein in the Pacific will be launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base (California).

The "Global Shield" strategic maneuvers were first held last year. This time, according to the Strategic Air Command, they will be "much bigger and more realistic." Henceforth it is planned to hold these maneuvers annually.

CHINA

KHARKOV HITS XINHUA COMMENTARY ON AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA

LD172112 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 17 Jun 80

["Instigation by Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Beijing continues urging Pakistan and Thailand to toughen their positions with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, respectively. The XINHUA agency issued on Monday a commentary in which it urged Pakistan and Thailand not to agree to any talks with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea. Describing the constructive proposals of those countries as "propaganda gimmicks," it urged Pakistan and Thailand to reject flatly these proposals. As is known, the Beijing leadership gave a hostile reception to the statement on a political settlement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14. No less negative was Beijing's attitude to the readiness of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for talks with Thailand. Incessant calls for the strengthening of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are now coming from the Chinese capital. China assumes the role of a coordinator of the subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. While Pakistan, for instance, is granting its territory for anti-Afghan armed formations, the Chinese are training these formations and supplying them with armaments and funds. Similar things happen in Thailand.

What "propaganda gimmicks" did the XINHUA agency see in the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea? Can it be that it sees "propaganda gimmicks" in the fact that these countries suggest to their close neighbours to hold talks on the basis of the quality of sides, non-interference in internal affairs and respect for mutual interests? Or may be in the fact that besides a range of bilateral agreements, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan advanced a proposal about appropriate political international guarantees that would consolidate these agreements and ensure that there should be no subversive activity of any sort from the outside against Afghanistan?

Characteristically, the XINHUA agency is trying to distort facts. For instance, it asserts that the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea do not promote the solution of the question of refugees. But the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 contains a special clause devoted to this matter. It urges all Afghans who for some reason or other are staying temporarily in the territory of Pakistan and other neighbouring states to return home. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan guarantees to them respect, complete freedom and immunity, a possibility of a free choice of the place of residence and occupation. If a part of Afghans, nevertheless, decide against returning home, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan suggests that matters connected with this should be discussed bilaterally to achieve appropriate arrangement.

The position of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with regard to refugees is quite clear, too. Meanwhile Beijing is striving to use refugees insubversive purposes against the People's Kampuchea, is forming anti-Kampuchean units of them. These units are supplied with Chinese arms and are trained by Chinese instructors. The present decision of Thailand's authorities on the so-called "voluntary repatriation" of the refugees bears an imprint of Beijing's instigation. The remnants of the Pol Pot gangs are sought to be passed off as refugees and thus brought into the Kampuchean territory.

Distorting the spirit and letter of the peaceful initiatives of the governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Beijing is trying to preserve seats of tension in those areas so that it should be easier for Beijing to implement its hegemonistic aims.

YAKOVLEV ON PRC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD161958 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Peking is broadening its interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Chinese authorities have turned the 7-kilometre Chinese-Afghan border into a source of permanent tensions. The armed units of Afghan bandits trained by Chinese and American military instructors in bases in China and Pakistan and infiltrated into the territory of independent Afghanistan are murdering patriots, burning hospitals and schools, blasting bridges and roads. According to the Indian weekly BLITZ, the Chinese and Pakistani troops are being concentrated at Pakistan's northern borders with India and Afghanistan.

Afghan bandits taken prisoner confirmed the existence of a plan elaborated with the assistance of Chinese and American "advisers" to attack the territory of Afghanistan from various directions.

The Peking leaders coordinate their interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the Pakistani authorities.

Pakistan allows its territory to be used for the training of armed bandit formations for infiltrating into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan while China (like the United States) provides money and weapons. Under the Chinese-Pakistani military agreement, Pakistan has already received from China a military "aid" worth 2 billion dollars.

Facts confirm that Peking is one of the organizers of that "undeclared war" which imperialism and reactionary forces have unleashed and are waging against revolutionary Afghanistan. This is also confirmed by the fact that Peking, like Washington, stubbornly rejects any constructive and peaceful initiatives on the part of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at normalizing the situation in the region; the Chinese leaders received with hostility the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on ways to settle the relations with Iran and Pakistan. Peking continues to issue calls to the United States and Pakistan to continue their armed support for the Afghan rebels. What is the aim of all this? By boycotting the Afghan peace initiatives the Chinese authorities are attempting to preserve in South Asia a hotbed of tensions which represents a breeding ground for those staking on expansion and hegemonism.

DPRK MINISTER HO TAM CALLS FOR 'SOLIDARITY' WITH SOUTH KOREANS

LD171219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Withdraw the American Troops; Letter to Nonaligned States' Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 June--In a letter to nonaligned countries' foreign ministers DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam has called for solidarity to be expressed with the South Korean people, who are struggling against the dictatorship and for democracy and the country's reunification.

In South Korea today events are taking place which are causing indignation and concern among people of good will and all who value justice and peace, the document points out. As a result of the seizure of power by a military clique, hundreds of people have been killed, a rising by the population of Kwangju has been turned into a bloodbath and all democratic freedoms have been abolished. The establishment of military dictatorship will lead to further bloody tragedies in South Korea, cause a deterioration in the situation on the Korean Peninsula and thereby create serious obstacles to our country's unification. Such a situation poses a threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world and is causing all mankind great concern.

The United States is interfering in events in South Korea; the facts show that it is actively supporting the military clique. By its actions the United States has completely exposed the hypocrisy of its adventised policy of defending "human rights." The United States should abandon its support for the military dictatorship and withdraw its troops from South Korea, along with their nuclear weapons. The dictatorship's bloody repressions are a challenge to all mankind. The support and solidarity of the world's peoples inspire the South Korean people, who are struggling for freedom and democracy, the minister's letter points out.

BATMONH MET BY ARKHIPOV ON 12 JUNE MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD171227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] On 12 June a Mongolian delegation headed by J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow en route for Prague to take part in the work of the 34th CEMA session.

At the airport the delegation was met by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, and by B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

PRECONDITIONS FOR AFGHAN SETTLEMENT OUTLINED

LD171443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Achichkin, A. Vlasov article: "Only a Political Settlement"]

[Text] Changes have taken place recently in the international arena regarding understanding and approaching Afghan events. It is probably only Washington and Beijing which would like--clearly for speculative puposes--to place them at the center of world problems, failing to notice or choosing to ignore the real reasons for the deterioration in the international situation.

The public are already thoroughly tired of the importunate, monotonous ballyhoo raised in the West over events in Afghanistan. People are beginning to become aware--despite the relatively thorough filters--of the true information about armed interference from outside in Afghanistan's internal affairs on the part of Pakistan, Beijing and Washington, about weapons deliveries, about the training of bandit groups and about the outrages they perpetrate. People are beginning to become aware that the bourgeois propaganda machine posses no facts and is repeatedly playing the disk of hackneyed inventions and falsifications. And it is no accident that we notice recognition of the real and irreversible nature of the sociopolitical changes in Afghanistan, which in its turn raises the question of the search for paths to a political settlement. This envisages some important prerequisities.

This refers above all to the fact that no problem concerning Afghanistan's interests may or can be resolved without that country's participation. Talks may not and cannot be held or the means to a settlement found without the existing Afghan Government. There can be no question of recognizing or not recongizing it. Moreover it must be taken into account that the Afghan Government has declared its intention of adhering to a course of nonalignment, and this is enshrined in the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. In many countries an approach is emerging which would have taken into account the maintenance of Afghanistan's status as a nonaligned state.

A political solution of the problems must take into account the interests and security of the Soviet Union, since Afghanistan is its direct neighbor. And it must be said that this fact is now beginning to be understood.

The process of a political settlement cannot be reduced to Afghanistan alone, because interference in Afghan internal affairs has been and is being carried out from outside, from the territories of countries in the region. Moreover the unceasing whipping up of tension will hardly promote a settlement. That is why it is a question of taking into account military-political activity in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, particularly on the part of states which do not belong to that region. It is quite obvious that this applies to the United States, which has sent three aircraft carrier formations to the Persian Gulf. Such an armada is clearly not necessary to ensure peace.

Among the proposals and ideas being put forward are unrealistic options, and sometimes mere surrogates which they would like to substitute for a genuine settlement. One such project is the so-called "Carrington plan," which has been widely publicized in the West and which provides for a kind of "neutral status" for Afghanistan, according to the design of the British foreign secretary. The content of the "plan" indicates that its authors are completely ignoring the irreversible nature of the social transformations now taking place in Afghanistan. It bypasses one fundamental issue--a full and guaranteeed end to armed or any other outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

The DRA Government has declared outright its negative attitude toward this "plan," whose aim is to restrict the Afghan state's sovereignty and create the conditions for further interference in its internal affairs. Also of a clearly provocative nature are the attempts to give some kind of official status to the ringleaders of counterrevolutionary groupings based in Pakistan and Iran, who have no right to represent anyone except themselves and no right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people.

Realistic, well-considered proposals on a political settlement taking into account the interests of all countries in the region have been put forward by the DRA's legitimate and sovereign government. They are based on substantial, profoundly argued foundations. And they contain a proposal on holding talks with Iran and Pakistan, Afghanistan's two neighbor countries, to elaborate agreements on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is for the sake of good neighborliness that the Afghan Government recommends the inclusion in the agreements of concrete commitments not to undertake armed or other hostile actions against each other from the countries' own territories.

Afghanistan's proposal also envisages, as an integral part of an all-embracing political settlement, substantial guarantees from certain states, including the Soviet Union and the United States. In this connection the United States must take on a commitment not to carry out any subversive actions against Afghanistan, including from the territories of third countries. Guarantees of nonresumption of any forms of outside interference in the DRA's affairs will help to resolve the question of the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops who are in Afghanistan at the request of its government.

The DRA initiative has met with understanding and support from the broad public and political circles in many countries. Despite the U.S. administration's attempts to hush up or distort these proposals, they are being actively discussed with interest in various circles. India's NATIONAL HERALD noted, in particular, that in any talks the sides must deal directly with B. Karmal's government, which is the sole government of Afghanistan. AAPSO, in a statement by its Permanent Secretariat, stressed that the April revolution in the DRA created all the conditions for strengthening friendly relations with all neighboring countries.

It is noteworthy that in their commentaries on the work of the Islamic Conference Organization session in Islamabad (17-22 May this year) political observers noted certain "new, hopeful features." Unlike at the previous conference, its participants' attention was not focused only on Afghan events, considerable attention was devoted to other problems too. They discussed the Camp David deals between Israel, Egypt and the United States, the imperialist and Zionist aggressors' conspiracies and subversive actions against Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, and the machinations of the imperialists and Zionists against the ideals and principles of Islam.

A number of countries (Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and also the PLO) did not agree with the fabrications with respect to events in Afghanistan and welcomed the DRA Government's peace initiatives. The organizers of and participants in the conference were unable to disregard demands for an examination in various forms of the proposals on a political settlement of events around Afghanistan.

Political observers have given contradictory assessments of the session's decision to create an "Afghanistan committee" consisting of the general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Iranian and Pakistan foreign ministers in order to "seek ways and means" of resolving the crisis. In certain countries, particularly the United States, this decision has aroused unconcealed irritation, since, as Washington believes, it all but means recognition of B. Karmal's government.

As for the DRA's reaction to the creation of the "Afghanistan committee," this was expressed by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who stated: "We believe that the committee's intention of consulting with the DRA Government constitutes a recognition of obvious realities and of the uselessness of discussing questions concerning this region without direct participation by the DRA Government and without taking into account the Afghan people's legitimate national interests." The DRA's position has been set out clearly. Politicians with an interest in a real political settlement, and not in verbal twaddle and unfounded fabrications, can find reliable guidelines for establishing direct contacts with the Afghan Government.

The opponents of a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan are clinging to their shortsighted tactics of deliberately hushing up and distorting the DRA's initiatives and the Soviet Union's position. In recent days, when, contrary to Washington's desires, realistically minded figures in many countries' political circles have been attentively studying the materials emanating from Kabul, absurd assertions have been made to the effect that Moscow is allegedly "changing its stance" and "putting forward various proposals" which are allegedly "bewildering." A fabrication relying on ignorance and misinformation is not the best argument.

The Soviet Union's position has been clearly and accurately set out in the speeches of L.I. Brezhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It amounted and amounts to one main tenet--that a political settlement is quite possible. But it is necessary to resolve one question--to eliminate the factors which made it necessary to grant Afghanistan Soviet military aid, that is, to guarantee an end to military incursions into Afghanistan by the forces of counterrevolution from the territory of neighboring states.

Only talks--which are not only possible, but necessary--will open up the way to a political settlement.

SOLTAN ON POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO AFGHAN PROBLEM

LD171422 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Now here is a commentary by our observer Yuriy Soltan in which he examines the possibilities of a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan. This is what he writes: The artificially invented Afghan problem is one of the favorite talking points with Western propaganda. No meeting in the West now proceeds without harping on it, be it the conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Committee or an economic summit of the Common Market.

One would think the so-called Afghan problem is the stumbling block for the entire course of world events; that it alone is responsible for the world tensions. Yet, what possible relation can the Afghan affairs have to the sending of three American aircraft-carrier units to the Persian Gulf, or to the abortive American attempt to land troops in Tehran, or to the sending of a British expedition corps to the Hebrides Islands, or to the American involvement in the suppression of a people's uprising in South Korea? No relation whatsoever. What we are witnessing is a deliberate policy on the part of the American administration to aggravate the international situation for the sake of exerting American domination.

As far as the Afghan events are concerned, they are used merely as an excuse for diverting public attention from the very real threat to peace emanating from Washington and NATO.

Now a few words about Afghanistan itself and the events around it: In April 1978 a revolution took place in that country. No sooner had it occurred when Washington and Beijing organized an undeclared war against it from the outside. To this day gangs of mercenaries, trained and armed by Americans and Chinese, are trying to abolish the people's Democratic Government in Afghanistan using Pakistani territory as their operation base.

It was to repel these encroachments from the outside that a limited Soviet military contingent was introduced in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government.

The situation around Afghanistan continues to be anything but normal. Bandits crossing into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory are poisoning children, burning schools, killing teachers, looting villages and terrorizing people. The United States backs up these gangs by supplying them with money and weapons. Pakistan supports them by letting them use its territory for aggression against Afghanistan. And China is already concentrating troops near the Indian and Afghan borders. If the situation around Afghanistan is to be resolved all forms of outside interference in the Afghan affairs should be ended and guarantees should be given that military incursions into Afghanistan from neighboring countries will stop. Once this is achieved the reasons that necessitated Soviet military aid to Afghanistan will cease to exist.

On May 14th the Afghan Government came forward with a settlement program. It declared that it is ready to conclude bilateral agreements with Pakistan and Iran based on the principles of good-neighborly relations and mutual respect for sovereignty. The Soviet Union and the United States could become the guarantors of such agreements. Then the question of when Soviet troops should start withdrawing from Afghanistan could be settled quickly, and the so-called Afghan problem would disappear, a problem now artificially fanned up by those who don't want to see the seat of tension in the region be over and done with.

BAKHTAR PRAISES 50 YEARS OF SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD171806 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 17, TASS--"The Soviet Union is a Faithful Friend of Peoples." Under this title the BAKHTAR agency distributed a commentary which highly assesses the development of Soviet-Afghan friendship. It says that the Great October Socialist Revolution, as a result of which the world's first state of workers and peasants was created, opened a new page in the history of mankind. The land of the soviets, declaring from the first days of its existence support for all revolutionary forces in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, is unswervingly following that course. The recent developments prove that the Soviet Union and its government are true to the principles of the October Revolution.

The commentary points out that the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan is a logical continuation of the policy of internationalism and fraternal support for the peoples struggling for their freedom. The commentary concludes that the Afghan people will never forget the assistance which the Soviet Union has been rendering to it for fifty years.

MUSIN: AFGHANS AID STRUGGLE AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD172318 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin writes: A 70-year-old man appeared on the road, that cuts the Andar valley in Ghazi Province in two, and stopped a column of trucks loaded with food for distant villages.

"It is dangerous to go there," he said pointing to the east. "Bandits came there in the night and left some objects."

Afghan soldiers soon arrived in the place indicated by the old man. After several hours of painstaking work they extracted dozens of American-made plastic mines that cannot be spotted by mine detectors...the caravan with bread and clothing moved further towards its destination.

This is only one of many instances of the population giving assistance to the people's armed forces in their struggle against the counterrevolution. Understanding the genuine nature of the April revolution, the population together with the people's armed forces is repulsing the bands recruited from among former exploiters, landowners, feudals and usurers, who have found shelter and patrons in neighbouring countries.

At the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the TASS correspondent was shown hundreds of letters from people in various provinces naming places of arms caches and hideouts of the bands of cutthroats sent from abroad.

"All this information is thoroughly checked," an official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs said. "And in most instances we succeed in catching up with the enemies, rendering them harmless and liquidating the arms caches. Prisoners say they had undergone special training at camps set up on Pakistani territory in the area of Peshawar under the supervision of American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors, as well as 'specialists' from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. After that, provided with money, forged documents, arms and grenades, the criminals use caravan trails to cross into Afghanistan."

"Their task is to intimidate the population, forcing it at gunpoint to switch allegiance, to make bandit raids on peaceful settlements, kill party members and ordinary peasants, blow up communications...that is why rank-and-file Afghans come to us with requests to help them in the struggle against these bandits and often take up arms themselves and protect their families."

"Now that the DRA Government is pursuing a policy that accords with the interests of the working masses," said the official at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, "the counter-revolution and together with it imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and the region's reaction, are finding it ever more difficult to deceive the people. That is why they are resorting to ever more ruthless and inhuman methods, up to and including attempts on the life of school students. This, however, backfires. Such actions evoke the wrath of the popular masses, strengthen their resolve to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Afghan Army and security forces against the reaction."

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS THAI REPATRIATION PLANS

LD180829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "A Hostile Act"]

[Text] The Thai authorities are actively preparing to implement a so-called "program of voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand to Kampuchea, a Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement published in Phnom Penh says.

This "repatriation" is to begin with the refugee camp at (Sakeo), which is located on Thai territory and is under the control of counterrevolutionaries. The document notes that remnants of Pol Pot gangs passing themselves off as refugees have been trained and equipped there and are now preparing to move into Kampuchea for the struggle agiinst the people's revolutionary power. The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry describes the Thai authorities' intention as a "serious act of hostility toward Kampuchea, threatening peace and stability in the region."

The Foreign Ministry demands, the document says, that certain circles in Thailand stop conniving with counterrevolutionary elements, giving them refuge and support and using the refugee problem to encroach on Kampuchea's independence and territorial integrity.

THAI REJECTION OF KAMPUCHEA 'PEACE INITIATIVE' 'REGRETTED'

LD180831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Kampuchea's Important Initiative"]

[Text] The other day the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry published a statement containing a proposal to the Thai Government to immediately begin talks at any level on the settlement of a number of problems which have arisen between the two neighboring countries. What gave rise to this initiative and what are the problems referred to?

It is known that, following the victory of the revolution in Kampuchea, in January of last year remnants of Pol Pot's gangs fled to Thailand, forcing tens of thousands of Kampuchean citizens to go with them. Since then, making use of Thai territory and receiving military and material assistance from China, they have not stopped perpetrating armed provocations against Kampuchea. Their bandit actions have created dangerous tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border region and constitute a threat to peace and security throughout Southeast Asia.

At the same time propaganda in Beijing, Washington and certain Western states is trying to make much of the Pol Pot renegades. Speculating on the inspired problem of the "Kampuchean refugees," China and the imperialist countries are striving to hinder the establishment of relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the countries of the ASEAN and to prevent international recognition of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council as the legitimate representative of power in the country. [paragraph continues]

The stabilization of the situation in that part of Southeast Asia is not in the interests of the policy of hegemonism and expansionism pursued by Beijing and its allies, which are trying to disunite the region's states and make them an obedient instrument in the implementation of their own selfish designs. It is all the more to be regretted that in the circumstances which have arisen the Thai Government has rejected Kampuchea's contructive initiative. This position complicates the normalization of relations between the two countries, is contrary to the national interests of the two peoples and leads to a growth in distrust and instability in the region.

The Kampuchean people are engaged in peaceful, creative labor. The country is confronting tremendous economic difficulties in healing the wounds inflicted in the years of the pro-Maoist regime's domination. Kampuchea's peace-loving foreign policy, which is aimed at establishing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation, is arousing the sympathies of many countries, first and foremost of its true friends--the socialist countries. This was confirmed by the recent international conference of solidarity with the Kampuchean people, held in Phnom Penh.

The process of transformations in Kampuchean society is irreversible. As the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement notes, free, democratic, nonaligned Kampuchea, following the path of socialism, intends to build its relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The latest peace initiative is clear confirmation of this. The recognition of existing realities on the part of the governments of Southeast Asian countries would be a positive contribution to strengthening detente and peace and the security of all peoples in the region.

INDONESIA RECONSIDERS, AUTHORIZES MOVEMENT OF U.S. WARSHIPS

LD160753 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Passed Through Strait"]

[Text] Djakarta, 9 June--According to a report in the INDONESIAN OBSERVER quoting a Pentagon statement, in early June 4 U.S. transport ships carrying 1,000 marines escorted by a cruiser and a frigate passed through the Strait of Lombok from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific. This is the first passage by U.S. warships along this route in peace time.

Lombok is an internal Indonesian strait. The decision to use if for the needs of the U.S. Navy is linked with the recent visit to Indonesia by the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. He discussed the question of the possible passage of U.S. warships through the waters of the Indonesian archipelago and their anchoring in Indonesian harbors. Some observers note that the Indonesian government's agreement to this is a departure from decisions it had taken previously.

VIETNAM'S VAN TIEN DUNG ON PRC THREAT, TIES WITH USSR

LD170823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Report on interview given to PRAVDA delegation by Army General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese national defense minister: "Defending Socialism and Peace"--date and place not specified]

[Text] A PRAVDA delegation visited Vietnam recently at the invitation of the editorial board of the newspaper NHAN DAN. It was received by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese national defense minister.

Touching on the present situation in Vietnam in the course of the conversation, Van Tien Dung said:

After the great victory of spring 1975, which signified the end of the war of resistance against American aggression and for national salvation, our party's fourth congress formulated a course for carrying out socialist transformations on a nationwide scale. Then , when the Vietnamese people enthusiastically set about healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing the economy, and building socialism, China's reactionary ruling group began openly pursuing a hostile policy toward Vietnam. Using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, it unleashed war on our country's southwestern borders and then began a brazen, aggressive war on Vietnam's northern borders.

Vietnam's Army and people dealt a decisive blow to the clique of Beijing reactionaries and their myrmidons and reliably defended their motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Despite the defeat, China's leaders are continuing to nurture aggressive schemes and resort to hostile actions toward the Vietnamese people. Consequently, at present, although Vietnam lives under conditions of peace, the threat of war persists as before. Under the leadership of the VCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, we are determined to combine the cause of socialist building closely with the defense of the motherland, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and to be prepared for any turn in the situation which may be complicated by the intrigues of China's ruling clique which has entered into collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces of the world.

At the present time the Vietnamese revolution is advancing firmly and confidently, and this is the main factor determining the present situation in Vietnam. Of course, there are still many difficulties ahead of us, the greatest of which are the aggressive and subversive intrigues and actions of Beijing's predatory Maoist group which seeks out any means to create difficulties for Vietnam and weaken our country, setting itself the goal of dominating Vietnam and the whole Indochinese Peninsula so as to open for itself a path of expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people, profoundly grasping the immortal precept of the great President Ho Chi Minh that "there is nothing more precious than freedom and independence!", developing heroic traditions, and receiving the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces of the world, will overcome all difficulties, intensify the building of socialism and reliably defend the motherland. The Vietnamese people's just cause will triumph without fail.

Van Tien Dung then dwelt on the situation in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, he said, is situated in this region, and its policy toward the countries located here is a policy of peace, friendship, cooperation, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. [paragraph continues]

Vietnam has never committed an act posing a threat to any of the Southeast Asian countries. At the same time, it is well known that American imperialism used the territories and forces of a number of Southeast Asian countries for its war of aggression against Vietnam.

With the unification of our country favorable conditions opened up for the establishment of new relations meeting both the interests of each country and the interests of peace and stability in the region. Diplomatic relations were established, economic and cultural exchanges were organized and a number of reciprocal visits at head of government level were carried out.

But, as it became evident, this kind of development of events did not suit China's ruling circles. The policy of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation pursued by Vietnam in its relations with the Southeast Asian countries clashed with Beijing's plans which are directed toward splitting the Southeast Asian countries, inciting them against Vietnam, interfering in this state's internal affairs and creating conditions for expansion and for the absorption of one country after another so as to subsequently establish domination over the whole region.

The Beijing leaders have long made no secret of their predatory appetities toward the Southeast Asian countries as their regularly published geographical maps and textbooks and statements by responsible representatives of the ruling group testify. An indication of this aggressive policy and of their dark designs is the fact that the Chinese rulers, as before, are actively using in their own selfish interests the reactionary bourgeois wing of Chinese emigres in these countries as a "fifth column," implanting and leading Maoist pseudorevolutionary group in the Southeast Asian countries and giving material support to "partisan detachments."

It is perfectly clear that China's expansionism and hegemonism are a serious threat to the independence, peace and security of all the Southeast Asian countries. Of course, these plans cannot be realized since they are encountering a decisive rebuff from the peoples and are at variance with development trends in the situation of the region.

Despite the fact that Beijing continues to fuel the myth of the "Vietnamese threat" in the hope of inciting the Southeast Asian countries against Vietnam, it can confidently be said that the Southeast Asian peoples will not allow themselves to be deceived. The relations of friendship, cooperation and peace between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries will strengthen and develop.

The Vietnamese people are determined to defend their motherland and their socialist achievements, but at the same time they have a profound respect for the national interests of other peoples and are prepared to live in peace and friendship with all countries on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually beneficial long-term cooperation.

The victory of the working people of Vietnam and Laos in the long struggle for independence and the overthrow of the antipopular regime in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese national defense minister noted, created relations of a new type between the peoples of the three countries. Their solidarity, friendship and determination to defend their gains are growing. Both formerly, in the national liberation struggle, and also in the present process of building a new society and defending their countries, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have always been and are together.

During the war against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists--the common enemies of the peoples of the three countries--the Vietnamese people sent their best sons and daughters to render assistance to the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in the struggle against the aggressor. The Vietnamese volunteer servicemen, imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, gained the love of the peoples of the fraternal countries and on returning home after fulfilling their task left a pleasant memory behind them.

In the face of the new enemy--the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who have entered into a conspiracy with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces--the peoples of the three countries of Indochina are strengthening their solidarity even more and rendering assistance to each other in economic building and the defense of their countries. Vietnam once more sent her troops to help the Kampuchean people in liberating their country from the barbarous genocidal regime of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique --Beijing's minions.

For the third time the Vietnamese Army is in Kampuchea and in Laos. On the two preceding occasions we completely withdrew our troops after fulfilling our task of rendering friendly assistance. Now the Vietnamese Army is in Kampuchea and Laos in full accordance with treaties concluded between the independent and sovereign countries. This is the internal affair of our three countries and nobody has the right to interfere in it.

As long as Beijing, which is in complicity with imperialism and other reactionary forces, threatens the independence and sovereignty of our three countries, the presence of the Vietnamese Army in the two fraternal countries will be necessary. When the threat of interference, subversive activity and aggression from outside ceases to exist, then the need for the Vietnamese Army's presence in Laos and Kampuchea will also disappear. This is the common position of the three fraternal states.

Beijing's hostile policy requires our countries' peoples to be especially vigilant. Beijing still officially recognizes and supports the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, regarding it as an instrument for undermining the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is hatching plans to interfere and carry out subversive actions and to organize revolts in Laos and is blatantly threatening new aggression against Vietnam. Under these conditions the peoples of our three countries are strengthening their combat solidarity and are resolutely thwarting the enemy's subversive activities.

Van Tien Dung devoted great attention to Vietnamese-Soviet relations. These relations, he said, are strengthening and expanding year by year. In the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, the Soviet Union gave Vietnam valuable, extensive and effective support and help and contributed to the ultimate victory for the full liberation of Vietnam.

At the new stage of the Vietnamese revolution, with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Vietnamese-Soviet relations received a new and exceptionally important boost to their development. Vietnam considers solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as the basic and principled course of its policy. Following the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, we regard this solidarity as a reliable guarantee for successfully building socialism and firmly defending Vietnam and as an active contribution to consolidating the might of the socialist system and defending peace throughout the world.

The Beijing expansionists, who have become the direct accomplices of imperialism and international reaction, are now spearheading their attacks against the Soviet Union and distorting the nature of the relations of friendship between Vietnam and the land of soviets in the hope of reducing the international authority of the USSR and Vietnam. But these are futile attempts. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at maintaing peace and against a return to the cold war and the arms race are highly valued by the whole of progressive mankind.

We, Van Tien Dung said in conclusion, express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to the fraternal Soviet people and to the glorious Soviet Army for their tremendous aid to Vietnam and for the fact that the Soviet people regard support for Vietnam as a command of both heart and mind.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH TONGA KING ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD131007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga, conveying congratulations and best wishes to the people of Tonga on their national holiday--Independence Day.

In an answering telegram Tupou IV expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations on behalf of the people of Tonga and on his part sent best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally, and also wishes for well-being, peace and prosperity to the Soviet people.

HULA PRAISES CONTENT OF CSSR-USSR ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD122336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, made the following comments to our Moscow correspondent, Vladimir Smihula, after the signing of the Czechoslovak-Soviet document on the coordination of the national-economic plans for 1981-1985:

[Begin Hula recording] I think that it is of great significance that we are able to coordinate for the next 5 years, and on great detail, mutual supplies with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are also able to shape our cooperation and this gives us stable prospects for 5 years as well as security for our economic development. This is a very important aspect of the question. We must, for example, realize that apart from the protocol on coordination of the plan which we signed today with the Soviet Union we have signed in recent months protocols with the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR. This means that in addition to our trade with our biggest business partner, the Soviet Union, which amounts to one-third of our trade, we have coordinated other supplies--in fact 80 percent of all our trade concerning the socialist countries, for the next 5 years. If we were to calculate this on the basis of the overall volume of our foreign trade with all countries throughout the world, this is almost 60 percent of the volume. In the present world situation this is an immense advantage. It enables us to have greater stability and security in the 5-year prospects, and this is no small matter in the current concrete world situation. Moreover, it enables us to work with greater certainty on the next 5-year plan.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, in our coordination for the next 5-year plan we have attained good, indeed very good results, thanks to mutual understanding. The Soviet comrades have found it possible to continue deliveries of a whole series of commodities which are of vital importance for our economy in the next 5-year plan as well. This includes materials, raw materials, fuel. I can say, for example, that in the next 5-year plan we can anticipate annual purchases from the Soviet Union of 18.8 million tons of crude oil, 8 million tons of iron ore in proportion to the pure content of iron, an additional 1 million tons of pig iron, several billion cubic meters of natural gas and several other deliveries apart from a number of deliveries of selected technological, engineering and other equipment of a high technical standard.

We, in turn, are providing the security of a stable market to our enterprises for the next 5 years. Under the coordination protocol which we signed today we are supplying and shall continue to supply machinery for the chemical industry, investment units, metallurgical equipment, equipment for the food industry, great numbers of locomotives, diesel engines, shaping machines, various automated equipment and cullery. All this is beneficial for our economy and in keeping with its specific character. Let me mention that engineering supplies in our exports amount to [figure indistinct]. One more illustration: In the chemical industry a new stage has been reached since we have agreed with the Soviet comrades to export so-called "skilled chemistry," which is undemanding in terms of volume and energy, in return for vast quantities of products which demand large amounts of electricity during manufacture. In this way we shall develop this branch.

I would like to add the following: The enitre volume of goods exchanges with the USSR for the next 5-year plan will reach--to express it in our internal Czecholoslovak prices valid in 1980--nearly Kcs600 billion.

This is 36 percent more than the volume achieved in this 5-year plan and this, no doubt, is a very respectable column. For comparison let me mention that this amounts to our entire national annual revenue multiplied by 1.5. This is great progress which illustrates that we are succeeding in implementing the instructions which we have received from the central committees of our parties concerning the future development and intensification of economic cooperation, instructions we have received on the basis of an accord between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak and during the recent meeting of our premiers.

This is a good beginning and a good foundation for the preservation of stability in the coming period in order to intensify the specialization and cooperation along the lines of the targets which we have jointly set down with the Soviet comrades in this agreement on the long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production. I think that all this entitles us to leave Moscow with excellent feelings knowing that we have fulfilled our task and that, as is traditional, we have encountered every understanding from our Soviet comrades for our needs and our possibilities. This will promote our economic cooperation and have a most favorable political impact on the traditionally very good relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples. [end recording]

LCY PLENUM DISCUSSIONS, DORONJSKI APPOINTMENT REPORTED

LD171203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 June--An LCY Central Committee plenum was held here today and examined topical problems of the country's internal political and economic development and organizational questions.

D. Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who delivered the main report, stated that the main task is the further enhancement of the vanguard role of the working class and working people headed by the LCY, the consolidation of the fraternity and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia and close cooperation with all socialist, progressive and peace-loving forces.

Individual reactionary propaganda centers abroad, the speaker continued, are now disseminating insinuations about Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy and are striving to provoke uncertainty in the Yugoslav people over Yugoslavia's future.

Touching on the role of the Yugoslav mass information media, D. Dragosavac noted that the LCY must resolutely oppose attempts at unobjective and one-sided coverage of important international events. Achieving economic stability is one of the main domestic policy tasks, V. Djuranovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the plenum. The plenum approved the procedure for the work of the LCY's leading organs for the period up to the 12th LCY congress. In connection with the death of J. Broz Tito, the functions of president of the LCY will be performed by the Central Committee or on its authority by the LCY Central Committee Presidium headed by the Central Committee Presidium president who will be elected for a term of one year.

In accordance with a plenum decision, the LCY Central Committee Presidium today elected S. Doronjski to the newly instituted post of president [predsedatel] of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He formerly held the post of chairman [predsedatel-stvuyushchiy] of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is abolished.

PRAVDA ASSAILS NATO COUNTRIES' RECENT MILITARY INITIATIVES

LD181055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 6

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Lt Gen N. Petrov: "Hopeless Course. The U.S. and NATO Attempts To Disrupt Military Equilibrium"]

[Text] In response to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries aimed at continuing detente, imperialist forces have taken a number of actions that have seriously complicated the international situation. Washington's attempts to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of forces and to provide the NATO bloc with military superiority over the USSR and its allies represent a particular danger to the cause of peace.

These attempts are not new. The transatlantic militarists have in the past repeatedly shown a desire for world domination. Since 1945 the United States has been the initiator in creating all the most modern types of armaments with the aim of changing the world correlation of forces in its own favor. And every time this has been preceded by ridiculous claims of a "Soviet military threat."

We are now witnessing the fanning of another anti-Soviet myth regarding a "missile gap" and "Soviet superiority" in the sphere of nuclear missiles in the "European theater." Western propaganda is endeavoring to prove that NATO "needs to deploy" a new generation of American missiles in Europe in order to "catch up with" the Soviet Union in the sphere of medium-range weapons.

What is the situation really like? The question of the correlation of military forces between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries and between the United States and the USSR is clear; at the present time approximate equality exists between them. This has been repeatedly acknowledged by official Western representatives. "Great stability exists between ourselves and the USSR in the field of strategic weapons and of the correlation of nonnuclear forces in the European theater," (J. Carter). "There is mutual strategic deterrence and an equilibrium of forces," (H. Brown). "There can be no doubt that equilibrium still exists," (H. Schmidt).

Our country strictly observes the commitments it has assumed and adheres firmly to the principle of equal security. "For its part the Soviet Union believes that approximate equality and parity are enough for defense needs," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "We do not set ourselves the aim of achieving military superiority. We are also aware that this very concept is meaningless, given the present huge arsenals of stockpiled nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for them."

Aggressive imperialist forces subscribe to a different stance. They are not suited by a situation of strategic parity. Western militarist circles are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the consolidation of socialism's positions, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and the improvement in the international atmosphere. Under pressure from them the NATO countries are constantly increasing their military budgets, intensifying the arms race and feverishly building up their military might.

The tone of military preparations in the West is set by the United States. In the last 10 years it has doubled its military spending and in 1985 it is planned to spend more than 250 billion on these purposes through Pentagon channels alone.

In steering a course of military superiority, Western figures have forgotten their own recent statements regarding equality of military forces. [paragraph continues]

Now they are harping on inequality and are again, as before, circulating the unpardonable lie of a "Soviet military threat," of USSR military might that "exceeds defense requirements" and so forth. The North Atlantic bloc's military potential is being expeditiously built up under cover of these fantasies. At the most recent sessions of NATO leading organs in Brussels (Belgium) and Bodo (Norway) Washington demanded that its allies increase their military spending and expedite the fulfillment of previously adopted programs for all categories of armaments and the armed forces.

The American administration is building up the U.S. Armed Forces--strategic and conventional--with the aim of achieving superiority in global military might. Particular emphasis is being placed on the qualitative improvement and, in the long term, quantitative growth of nuclear forces. Efforts in strategic armaments are focused above all on increasing the number of nuclear charges and achieving superiority in this sphere. New warheads carrying a more powerful nuclear charge are being created for the existing Minuteman ICBM's. Work to create and deploy the new MX mobile ICBM is in full swing. It is planned to deploy 200 MX ICBM's, each of which will have 10 MIRVED warheads. In the Pentagon's assessment, these will be able to deliver nuclear charges to the target with considerably greater accuracy than the present Minuteman missiles. According to U.S. President J. Carter, the adoption of the MX system "will greatly increase the potential for delivering a nuclear strike against a wide range of Soviet targets."

Strategic missile submarines with the new Trident-1 missile have begun to be added to the combat strength of the U.S. Navy. In the eighties it is planned to adopt new missile submarines that, unlike existing ones, will each carry not 16, but 24 ballistic missiles, each of which will be capable of taking several MIRVED nuclear warheads.

The B-52 strategic bomber is being improved (the United States has about 600 of them). Each such bomber is capable of carrying up to 20 nuclear munitions at any one time. Development of the new B-1 strategic bomber is effectively finished, and it is ready for series production.

The development of long-range (2,600 km) Cruise missiles for all types of basing--air, sea and ground--is proceeding on a broad front. For instance, the Western press has reported that several thousand air-launched Cruise missiles will be produced in 1981-1985 and that more than 100 B-52 bombers will be reequipped with these missiles in the next few years. The Pentagon is also planning to have a new type of wide-bodied aircraft that will each be capable of carrying up to 75 Cruise missiles. The U.S. Air Force secretary has called the decision on air-launched cruise missiles a significant milestone in the history of "strategic deterrence," which will have a substantial impact on the strategic balance.

By adopting qualitatively new systems the Pentagon is hoping to sharply increase the total number of nuclear charges in all components of the U.S. strategic triad (that is, land-, sea- and air-based strategic nuclear forces) and in the next few years to achieve superiority over the corresponding Soviet forces. The most aggressive circles in the United States are opposing ratification of the SALT II treaty, which, as is well known, imposes certain limitations on the deployment of strategic offensive armaments.

The other Western countries' nuclear armaments must also be take into account in the correlation of forces. While their present nuclear armaments on the whole do not appreciably disrupt the military equilibrium, the future systems they are planning may have a destabilizing influence on the correlation of forces.

The main direction of the plans for achieving superiority over the Soviet Union is the creation of a NATO "Eurostrategic nuclear potential." It is precisely this that is the aim of the bloc's well-known decision to deploy in West Europe American medium-range missiles (108 Pershing II launchers and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles) that are by no means "modernized", as NATO figures assure the public, but qualitatively new and designed to supplement the 1,000-plus forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons already in position and other Western countries' corresponding weapons capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory. The implementation of these NATO plans, unless they are opposed, would lead to a substantial change in the correlation of forces in the West's favor. Thus, according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute data, at the present time the United States has in West Europe 108 Pershing-1A launchers with single [monoblochnyy] warheads and a range of 740 km. The Pershing II missiles (with a range of 2,500 km) planned to replace them can be MIRVed and the number of nuclear charges they deliver may be at least trebled. To this must be added the hundreds of nuclear charges on cruise missiles. As a result, NATO would obtain considerable advantages in terms of the number of nuclear munitions in Europe and the potential for delivering them to targets by comparison with the present approximately equal situation.

The creation of a "Eurostrategic nuclear potential" should be assessed as an attempt not only to achieve quantitative superiority over the socialist countries in a particular type of armament, but also to ensure U.S. strategic superiority in the sense that the Pershing II and cruise missiles, deployed close to the socialist countries' borders, would be weapons for an offensive first strike by the United States. This would place the Soviet Union, which does not have similar facilities in the Western Hemisphere, in a disadvantageous position with respect to the United States and would substantially alter the strategic situation both in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The decision of the December (1979) NATO Council session on the deployment of hundreds of new American medium-range missiles in Europe--a decision adopted under U.S. pressure--undermines the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides, which the USSR and the United States have pledged to observe toward each other. It forces the socialist countries to adopt retaliatory measures, leads to a nuclear arms race and exacerbates the situation in the world. And attention is drawn to the fact that the nuclear threat is growing for the Soviet Union, the other Warsaw Pact countries and, of course, the European NATO countries. It is only the United States which is counting on remaining aloof, pinning its hopes on the fact that Soviet medium-range facilities cannot reach American territory.

Leading figures in the countries of the NATO military bloc try to justify the buildup in American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe with references to some kind of actions by the Soviet Union. Explanations of this kind are unsubstantiated. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted: "In the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear missile carriers on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launching installations, as well as the capacity of these missiles' nuclear charges, has even fallen slightly." As for the Soviet missiles known in the West as SS-20's, these weapons, as has already been stated authoritatively, are intended to fulfill the same tasks as the medium-range missiles they replace. The Soviet side's actions do not give it military superiority, do not violate the equilibrium of forces and cannot serve as a pretext for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missile weapons in the region.

The West's attempt to present the buildup of its nuclear potential as a "retaliatory measure" necessary to maintain military parity is an attempt to deceive public opinion. It is no accident that Western propaganda is keeping very quiet about the fact that the U.S. and NATO plans for the nuclear "upgrading" of Europe were born long before the Soviet Union's modernization of certain existing types of missile installations. It is known from the U.S. defense secretary's annual reports on American military expenditure that the first few million dollars for developing Pershing II missiles were appropriated as early as 1974.

Therefore, the "upgrading" is not a retaliatory measure in response to the USSR's actions, as NATO figures falsely assert, but constitutes the implementation of an American design elaborated long ago on creating military superiority for the United States and NATO.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries believe that it is still not too late to stop the flywheel of the arms race in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missile systems, which is being spun on the initiative of the United States and NATO. The proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on immediate talks on this important problem remain in force. To this end it is only necessary for the NATO countries to rescind their decision of 12 December 1979 on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles weapons, or at least to suspend its implementation.

The desire for superiority in other directions is clearly visible from the decisions of the Brussels NATO sessions held in May. These decisions envisage in the next few years a further increase in the numerical strength of the bloc's armed forces, particularly as regards reservists and reserve formations, a sharp increase in the quantity of weapons on call in Europe and an expansion at least doubling U.S. and NATO capacities for airlifting troops. It is planned to significantly increase the might of the air forces by augmenting the aircraft pool with modern fighter-bombers and to strengthen the ground forces by adopting new tanks, infantry combat vehicles and volleyfire artillery systems and increasing the number of multipurpose helicopters. Stockpiles of heavy arms and material facilities are being created on a large scale for U.S. troops intended for transportation to the European Continent.

At the same time weapons of mass destruction based on new principles of action and also neutron and chemical weapons are being intensively developed. According to the Western press the U.S. military budget provides for the production by 1983 of hundreds of Lance warheads which could be rapidly transformed into neutron warheads.

According to the New York TIMES newspaper, the construction is under way in the United States of additional enterprises for the production of chemical weapons, and in particular the so-called "binary shells," which on exploding form nerve gases capable of killing all living things instantaneously. The British Government also intends to embark on the production of chemical weapons.

The U.S. imperialist circles' line on military superiority and on stepping up the arms race--a line which is openly confirmed by NATO leading organs--constitutes a threat to peace and the security of all states and peoples. To rebuff these sinister designs is a matter for all who value peace. And this rebuff is growing with every day and becoming a force capable of thwarting the dangerous plans of the enemies of peace and social progress.

The socialist countries have never acted as initiators of the arms race. Their initiatives on military detente and on ending the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, are known to all the world. This rang out weightily and with new force at the recent jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Its documents convincingly demonstrate the contrast between the two policy directions: The socialist countries advocate peace and detente, and the capitalist states--preparations for war. The Warsaw Pact states counterpose to NATO's dangerous course on stepping up the arms race and violating military equilibrium a broad program of actions intended to eliminate the threat of resumption of the "cold war," to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations and to channel the course of events in a healthy, peaceful direction. The socialist countries again reasserted their firm determination to continue the struggle to end the arms race and achieve disarmament. At the same time they are forced to adopt the necessary measures to strengthen their defense capability in order to prevent imperialist forces from achieving military superiority and avert a deterioration in the socialist community's strategic situation.

It would not be superfluous to remind the Washington strategists who are gambling on force about the experience of history. This experience shows that such a gamble with respect to the land of the Soviets has never succeeded. U.S. attempts to obtain military superiority and implement a policy of hegemony and diktat are doomed to failure.

PRAVDA COVERS VENICE SUMMIT'S MIDEAST DISCUSSION

LD171351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch: "EEC Council Session"]

[Text] Venice, 13 June--Yesterday the European Council session at the level of "Common Market" countries' heads of state and government was marked by a change in the planned order for the discussion of questions. The representatives of the "Nine" preferred to start with the Community's economic problems. Consideration was given to the prospects of economic relations among the countries of the "Nine" and the difficulties associated with the worsening energy crisis, growing inflation, and the further expansion of "Common Market" membership.

It was only late in the evening that the ECC representatives came to the question that had been regarded as one of the most important at the meeting; namely, the so-called West European initiative for a settlement of the Near East problem. Journalists accredited to the European Council noted that this question had been relegated to the background, as it were. Many saw this as an attempt to avoid irritating the transatlantic partner, who had resented the West European initiative.

It has been learned here that an official meeting between President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has also taken place in Venice. Questions connected with the French leader's recent visit to Warsaw and the FRG chancellor's upcoming trip to the Soviet Union were touched on during the meeting.

U.S.-FRG PARTNERSHIP WITHIN NATO CALLED 'DANGEROUS'

LD170939 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Dolgikh article: "'Specialization' NATO-Style"]

[Text] A new concept has recently become current among the NATO partners, known as "Arbeitsteilung"--"division of labor." [paragraph continues]

As Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, each member of the Atlantic alliance must take on "special tasks in maintaining international order according to its location, traditions and capabilities."

According to its authors' plan, the concept will help improve coordination and liaison between the partner countries and increase their mutual understanding in the conditions of the rapidly changing political situation in the world arena. What is meant by this is above all the speedy achievement of agreements which would make it easier for Washington to implement its subversive actions in Europe and also in other parts of the world, particularly the Persian Gulf region.

What practical results has the new concept had?

However paradoxical it may seem, the first victims of the "division of labor" were the West European NATO members themselves. The point is that despite its "West European origin" the new concept is very much to the liking of the White House. Washington decided to take advantage of the new formulas, compel the West Europeans to increase military expenditure, tie them even more harshly to the bloc's military chariot and drag them into the implementation of its own political and military adventures. This is eloquently confirmed by the results of the "Atlantic week" which ended in Brussels recently--the conference of defense ministers and foreign ministers of the bloc countries.

However, not only Washington has gained by the new concept. Obviously Bonn soon realized that the "division of labor" within NATO makes it possible for the FRG too, given some initiative to achieve its long-standing goal of becoming the "first partner" of the United States.

Then West Germany set about successfully filling the "vacuum" created as a result of the failures of American policy and the weakening of U.S. positions in the world arena. The American journal BUSINESS WEEK wrote in this connection that the Federal Republic, replacing Washington, is "exerting active behind-the-scenes efforts in Tehran," is prepared to grant financial "aid" to Nicaragua, where America's man, the dictator Somoza, was overthrown, is supplying weapons to Turkey, where "dissatisfaction with the United States is assuming a large scale," and is "striving to activate ties with Iraq and other Near Eastern countries where an American presence is impossible because it is associated with Israel and with the shah."

"We want to do what the United States would do if it could,"--that is how the direction of FRG actions in the light of the new concept was described, not without cynicism, by Werner Marx, chief foreign policy adviser to Strauss, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union candidate for the chancellorship.

The recent tour of Japan, New Zealand and Australia by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel was also clearly within the framework of the "division of labor." The FRG representative sought to impose on those countries a course of the continued arms race, which is again being fanned by Washington, and sounded out the possibility of delivering military products to that part of the world.

Representatives of the FRG military-industrial complex have also taken advantage of the new concept--to step up their military programs. It was officially announced the other day that the FRG, fulfilling its NATO tasks, will supply Turkey with 60 Leopard tanks. Incidentally Krause-Maffei, the firm specializing in producing these tanks and other military hardware for the Bundeswehr, has almost doubled the value of its shares in the last 6 months. [paragraph continues]

West German concerns in Bavaria, Hamburg, Kiel and other industrial cities have received substantial orders for the production of supersonic aircraft, missile weapons, warships and other military hardware. West German military products will be used not only for the Bundeswehr but also to equip the allied armies. In this way the FRG's "specialization" within the framework of NATO's "division of labor" is vividly stressed.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the new concept amounts to practice to the development of a dangerous form of "partnership" between Washington and Bonn. Here they are clearly ignoring the positions of the other NATO members, which seek to maintain the White House blindly. As the FINANCIAL TIMES stresses in this connection, even Britain and France are "scarcely invited to voice their opinion" at NATO conferences on this issue and "the real talks are in effect being carried out between the Germans and the Americans."

The West European countries cannot fail to understand all the dangerous consequences of such a development, whereby the positions of American hegemonism are being strengthened and West German militarism is rearing its head still higher.

SPD CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS ON WORLD, DOMESTIC SCENE REPORTED

LD171247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "On International Topics": "Congress in Essen"]

[Text] Bonn--Parliamentary elections will be held in the Federal Republic in early October. With what will the political parties approach the voter? The Social Democrats have answered this question at their extraordinary congress in Essen.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] is the FRG's largest party. There are approximately 1 million members in its ranks. For more than 10 years now it has headed the ruling government coalition in Bonn. It must be said that the party has accumulated considerable political capital over these years, above all in the foreign policy sphere. Its chairman, Willy Brandt, in conjunction with Walter Scheel, leader of the liberal Free Democratic Party, pioneered Bonn's Ostpolitik--the policy of normalizing relations with socialist states based on recognition of the existing realities in Europe. The government headed by the Social Democrats has made a weighty contribution to the process of European detente and the development of East-West cooperation. And it has to be said that the policy of dialogue with Eastern neighbors, the policy of consolidating peace meets with the approval of the majority of FRG citizens.

The speeches by H. Schmidt and W. Brandt, the leaders of West Germany's Social Democrats, and also the election program adopted by the congress emphasize readiness to maintain the detente process.

At the same time the congress documents reflected the fluctuations and inconsistencies of the policy being implemented by the SPD in conjunction with its partner--the Free Democrats. Although the local organizations' numerous mandates contained sharp criticism of the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range missiles on FRG territory, the party's leaders, while declaring their readiness to hold talks on limiting the arms race, once again confirmed the FRG's loyalty to the dangerous "arms upgrading" decision adopted in Brussels. [paragraph continues]

It remains to be added that the assessments of the events in Afghanistan, of the American-Iranian conflict and of a number of other international events, which were made in certain speeches at the congress, differ little from the assessments which lard the speeches of leaders of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union. In accordance with the will of the leadership, the congress turned down a number of draft resolutions from local organizations calling for the implementation of the "Eurostrategic" missiles decision to be rescinded or at least suspended.

Among the domestic problems, the congress in Essen devoted attention to ensuring employment, protecting the environment, reforming social security in old age and to the system for distributing finance among the federation, the lands and communities. Taking workers' sentiments into consideration, the delegates condemned the practice of lockouts, with whose help employers are seeking to crush the strike movement in the country.

But here, too, the congress sidestepped a number of issues of vital significance to citizens, particularly the question of violations of human rights expressed in the "Bereufsverbot" practice. However, the SPD leadership obviously intends to continue using this undemocratic law as an instrument to persecute communists and all citizens of progressive convictions.

According to all the signs, the election struggle in the FRG will be particularly tense this time. As the congress showed, the SPD is setting itself the task of becoming the strongest in the Bundestag and continuing to govern the country together with the Free Democrats. However, only the poll on 5 October will show how accurate its analysis and calculations are.

SOVIET LEADERS MEET WITH FRG COMMUNISTS 16 JUNE

LD171826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting was held on 16 June between Comrade Buslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Zagladin, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP]; Gautier, deputy chairman of the DKP; and Schroeder, member of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the DKP.

Those taking part in the meeting noted the need to strengthen the ranks of communists and of all peaceful forces in order to thwart the U.S. and NATO plan to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on West European territory which would inevitably cause a new spiralling in the dangerous arms race on our continent. The Soviet side restressed its readiness to make a constructive contribution to strengthening peace in Europe on the basis of observing the principle of equitable security for both sides. In the opinion of the CPSU and of the DKP, the proposals and initiatives put forward at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states are of great significance in this respect.

The West German comrades declared their support for the Soviet people's struggle to consolidate peace and for their creative, constructive labor. The Soviet side reaffirmed the fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and the DKP, that tireless fighter for peace, for the social and democratic rights of the working people of the FRG and for the defense of the genuinely national interests of their country. The meeting was conducted in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, and it confirmed the complete coincidence of views on all issues discussed.

DANISH CP PLENUM RESOLUTIONS NOTE WORLD, NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD161347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 June--The Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament is an important contribution to strengthening the unity of action of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to deepen the process of relaxing international tension and ending the arms race. Danish communists completely support the communists' appeal to the peoples of the countries of Europe for peace and disarmament which was adopted by those participating in the meeting. The resolution of a regular plenum of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee which is being held here speaks of this.

Given the deterioration in the world situation, the document emphasizes, we must deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive NATO bloc's adventurist policy, which is leading to the intensification of the confrontation between East and West and to a return to "cold war" times.

The plenum participants unanimously supported the international assistance given by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan who are struggling against the forces of internal and external counterrevolution. They also expressed their solidarity with the peoples of other countries who are defending their independence.

The resolution on internal policy issues notes that the policy of the country's present government is merely aggravating the phenomena of crisis in the Danish economy and is leading to a further reduction in the working people's real incomes and a worsening of their material situation. Such a policy, the document says, testifies to the striving of the ruling circles to shift the main burden of the country's economic, financial and currency problems on the shoulders of ordinary Danes. The plenum demanded that the government pursue a policy according with the interests of the majority of the country's population.

ZAGLADIN RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS CP CONGRESS

LD171229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who took part in the work of the 27th Netherlands Communist Party Congress, has returned to Moscow.

LEBEDEVA COMMENTS ON SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

NC171930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] The current session of the joint Soviet-Iranian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee is the first since the victory of the Islamic revolution and the establishment of a republican system in your country. Therefore, social circles in both countries have special expectations about this session.

As you know, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation as well as neighborliness mark the development of Soviet-Iranian relations. Our country constantly tries to assist Iran in building important industrial units and expanding an independent national policy.

By considering the interests of the Iranian nation, our country constructed units that Western companies, including U.S. ones, definitely refused to build. For example, I refer to the first national steel industry in Iran, an industry that FRG and U.S. experts considered to be inadvisable and useless. But the Esfahan steel mill, constructed with Soviet participation, continues operation, is beneficial and is expanding according to forecasts.

I would like to recall that about 100 industrial units have been established in Iran with Soviet cooperation. National cadres have been trained in the fields of steel and machinery production as well as in the fields of grain elevators and electricity.

KEYHAN rightly and opportunely writes that cooperation with the northern neighbor helps Iran withstand the economic pressure inflicted by the United States and other Western countries.

Dear friends, these remarks in KEYHAN are of special importance now when the United States is imposing various sanctions against Iran, economically blockading your country, and trying to make the EEC and Japan do the same. The objective behind the U.S.' biased economic steps against Iran is to create instability in Iran's economic affairs, halt the creation of a new life in the newly established Islamic republic, and place obstacles in front of the solution of important social problems--the most important being the improvement of the life of the poor and oppressed. By doing this, the United States intends to deprive Iran of economic independence and place it under its control, as could be seen during the deposed shah's reign.

I draw the listeners' attention to the fact that under such conditions, the Soviet Union, as always, announces its complete readiness to cooperate vastly with Iran and to expand all-round economic, commercial and technical relations with your country.

The Soviet Union tries to help Iran in its struggles against imperialist plots. I want to state that under these conditions the concept that seems especially baseless and harsh is the one alleging that the two superpowers implement a similar policy toward Iran. What the disseminators of these fabrications mean by the two superpowers are the United States and the Soviet Union. But, as you can clearly see, in fact the USSR's and U.S.' political and economic policies are completely contrary.

DELEGATES ADDRESS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING 17 JUN

LD172022 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--The opening of the ninth meeting of the standing Soviet-Iranian Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation was held here today.

The Soviet delegation is led at the talks by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations Semen Skachkov. The Iranian delegation is led by Minister of Economy and Finance Reza Salimi. The delegations of the two countries include representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs, foreign trade, energy, ferrous metallurgy, and other officials.

Speaking at the ceremony of opening the meeting, Semen Skachkov declared that the Soviet Union in its relations with Iran was always guided by the principles of the Leninist foreign policy; namely, equality, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs. "Soviet-Iranian economic, scientific and technological cooperation meets the interests of both countries and is invariably implemented with the consideration for mutual advantage," he stressed.

"The work on 88 different projects has been implemented with Soviet technical assistance in Iran in the period of our cooperation," Semen Skachkov went on. "Work continues on more than 50 other projects. All of them are property of the Iranian people and promote the strengthening of the economy of the young republic."

"I am authorized to state on behalf of the Soviet Government that we are prepared to continue cooperation with the Iranian side on all projects that Iran deems necessary," Semen Skachkov said.

Speaking in reply, Reza Salimi expressed gratitude for a warm welcome and hospitable reception. "We hope that on matters of economic cooperation with the USSR we shall be able to find ways for its further development," the Iranian minister said. As an example of fruitful cooperation between the countries he mentioned the construction of the thermal power station Ramin which continued during the revolutionary events in Iran. The first power generating unit of the station was the first industrial project of Iran to be set into operation after the victory of the revolution.

"We pin great hopes on cooperation with the Soviet Union now that the Western countries are implementing the policy of intimidation with regard to Iran," Reza Salimi stressed.

The first plenary meeting of the commission adopted the decision to set up working groups of experts on the problems of ferrous metallurgy and energy and [word indistinct] of a coordinating group. The signing of the documents to be worked out by the groups is expected on June 20.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO MEETING IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY CITED

LD171730 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, TASS--On the occasion of the "Day of Islamic Revolutionary Guards" demonstrations and meetings were held in Tehran and other Iranian towns. A meeting in front of the former U.S. Embassy was addressed by Ahmad Khomeyni who read out a message from his father, leader of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The message stresses that the Iranian people should frustrate the counterrevolution's plot. Khomeyni called on Iran's Armed Forces and security forces to be vigilant because "agents of the United States and the overthrown monarchy are engineering new plots."

IRANIAN CITIZEN REPORTEDLY ARRESTED FOR SPYING FOR U.S.

ID171247 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps arrested Iranian citizen Muhammad Bassir on charges of criminal ties with the United States. The newspaper ETTEIA'AT reports that during a search U.S. documents and large sums in foreign currency were found on him.

TRAIL OF IRANIAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' OPENS

ID171249 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, TASS--A trial has opened here over members of a counter-revolutionary organization disclosed in the town of Piranshah by Iranian security forces last week. The Tehran radio reported that the plotters sought to depose the Iranian republican regime and restore the monarchy.

IRANIAN REVOLUTION GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER RESIGNS

ID171251 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, TASS--Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Abu Sharif has tendered his resignation. The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that in a letter addressed to the president of the republic Abu Sharif explained the reason for his resignation by stating that various contradictory trends have developed inside the coprs which made it impossible for him to retain the post.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN COMMENTARY VIEWS ISRAELI ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

ID170853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Stepan Astakhov commentary: "Israel's Impasses"]

[Text] A new sensation in Israel--the Defense Minister E. Weizman has left the Likud government bloc. The formal pretext for this was his disagreement with the reduction of the military budget. However, in actual fact this is only a demagogic ruse. What question can there be of a "reduction" in military spending if in the new state budget for fiscal 1980-1981 one-third of all spending is allotted for military purposes and at the same time appropriations for social security, public health care, education and housebuilding are considerably reduced? Today Israel occupies first place in the world in terms of military spending per capita.

The real reason for E. Weizman's resignation lies elsewhere. Recently this retired general has more than once stated that M. Begin's government is not capable of getting the country out of the serious political and economic crisis and that the only way out is early parliamentary elections.

The enormous military spending and continuing militarization of all sectors of the economy have led to a sharp drop in the value of the Israeli pound. Even the replacement of the pound by a new monetary unit--the shekel--has not saved the situation. The foreign debt amounts to about $4,000 for every Israeli. According to official figures inflation reached 115 percent in 1979 and the balance of payments deficit reached $4.2 billion.

All this severely affects the position of the population. One-sixth live on the verge of poverty. Every fourth child regularly goes hungry. About 7 percent of the able-bodied population has no work.

ISRAELI ACTIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES CRITICIZED

LD171413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Peresada dispatch: "Encouraging Terrorists"]

[Text] Cairo--All responsibility for the unbridled terror with regard to the population living on Israeli-occupied territories lies with the Tel Aviv ruling circles, Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has declared. The PLO leader made this statement during a visit to the Amman hospital where B. ash-Shak'ah, the seriously injured mayor of Nabulus, is being treated.

Addressing foreign journalists, 'Arafat said that the PLO has demanded the urgent convening of sessions of Arab states' foreign ministers, the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau in order to examine the question of the occupiers' criminal actions. The possibility that new "operations" might be undertaken for the physical extermination of patriots cannot be ruled out, the PLO leader said.

By constantly violating the Palestinian people's rights and creating an atmosphere of violence and terror on the occupied lands, the Tel Aviv leaders are virtually inspiring such crimes and bear responsibility for them along with the immediate perpetrators, a statement disseminated here by the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat reads.

Considering that the attempts on the lives of Palestinian mayors have caused a storm of indignation throughout the world, Tel Aviv is trying hypocritically to "regret" what happened and even speaks of some kind of "imprudence" on the part of the occupying authorities. In fact, however, it is a question of direct encouragement of terror against Palestinians. An investigation will clearly not yield results, the Israeli newspaper DAVAR writes, since otherwise the complicity of certain political circles in Tel Aviv itself in the events could be brought to light.

OFFICIAL ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO KARELSKAYA ASSR PUBLISHED

LD171047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the Karelskiy Obkom, the Karelskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Karelskaya ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers extend warm greetings and congratulations to the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Karelskaya ASSR on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Karelskaya ASSR.

Soviet Karelia's working people are celebrating this portentous date in the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, with whose name the formation of the Karelskaya ASSR is inextricably linked. Great October rid Karelia's peoples forever of social and national oppression and opened up before them broad opportunities for socialist development.

Under the Communist Party's leadership and in indissoluble unity and fraternity with the peoples of the RSFSR and of the entire country, the working people of the Karelskaya ASSR have traveled a historic path--actively fighting to establish Soviet power, heroically defending the revolution's gains during the years of the Civil War and the foreign intervention, displaying great patriotism and courage in the Great Patriotic War--and are working selflessly to carry out the plans for communist building.

During the years of Soviet power Karelia has achieved great successes in its political, economic, social and cultural life. Modern machinebuilding, timber-procurement, woodworking and pulp and paper enterprises have been built there and radical changes have taken place in its agriculture. The working people's material and cultural living standard is rising constantly. In the republic a skilled working class has developed, rural workers' social makeup has altered, cadres of experts have sprung up in every sector of the national economy and literature and art, national in form and socialist in content, have flourished.

Soviet Karelia's achievements provide vivid evidence of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy, the Soviet social and state system and the friendship among the peoples of our great motherland.

The republic's working people are implementing the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions with great political and labor enthusiasm and are persistently struggling to increase production efficiency and improve work quality.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that under the leadership of Lenin's party the Karelskaya ASSR's communists and all its working people will continue to work selflessly for the good of our motherland and will mark the coming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in communist building.

Long live the Karelskaya ASSR!

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of communist building in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

OIL, GAS MINISTER VIEWS TASKS IN W. SIBERIA

LD161507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA interview with B. Shcherbina, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, under the rubric "Nationwide Concern for the West Siberian Construction Sites": "Rapidly and With High Quality"]

[Excerpt] "Rapid rates," the minister said, "are typical of many of our new construction projects, but they are particularly characteristic of West Siberia. In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of work carried out by the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has increased 40 percent compared with the corresponding period in the previous 5-year period, while in West Siberia it has increased 160 percent.

"The sector itself has changed qualitatively and its tasks are on a bigger scale. Fundamentally new technical, technological and organizational options have been elaborated and introduced. Without these, it would be impossible to cope with tasks of ever increasing complexity."

[Question] How are the qualitative changes expressed?

[Answer] Long-distance oil and gas transportation (mainly from the Tyumen North) required the implementation of major measures to construct high capacity underground main pipelines consisting of large diameter pipes in a very short space of time. Whereas in the 9th 5-Year Plan 2,700 km of such pipelines were laid, in the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan 8,000 km were laid. Some 10,000-11,000 km of transport systems are commissioned every year. But even this pace cannot satisfy the economy's growing requirements. In the next few years there must be a significant increase in the laying of pipeline systems. There must be a transition to the construction of higher quality main pipelines--with an internal pressure of 100 atmospheres and more--and also cooled gas pipelines.

The solution of this problem depends on the timely commissioning of the Vyksa plant, which is to produce laminated pipes for the new generation of pipeline transport. Machine building sectors for large-capacity gas pipelines must organize the production of pumping units and shut-off fittings.

One of the most important tasks is to complete the transition to the construction of transport systems with fully automated control. An example is set here by the ammonia pipeline which has been constructed in the Gorlovka-Odessa sector.

[Question] The opening up of regions of the north and Siberia and the rapid rates of construction require a new level of technical equipment in the sector and the elaboration of progressive techniques. What is being done in this direction?

[Answer] The ministry's scientific research and design organizations have elaborated and created a range of machines and equipment for the construction of fuel and energy systems in northern conditions. Unique and small-series machines and equipment are manufactured at enterprises in the sector, and mass production is organized at the plants of machine building ministries. Powerful rotary excavators are capable of working 1,200 cubic meters of earth in an hour. There are rotary trench fillers with the same capacity. Machinery for cleaning and insulating pipes is coming out onto the sites. [paragraph continues]

Unique in terms of their technical characteristics are a dredger with a scoop depth of up to 25 meters and a productivity of 300 cubic meters of earth an hour, and an all purpose rubber and metal tracked vehicle with a carrying capacity of 30 tons.

The sector has begun to receive pipes insulated at the factory. However, even now a significant proportion of insulation work still has to be carried out in on-site conditions. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must speed up the fulfillment of the program for delivering factory-insulated pipes to the sites. This will improve the rate and quality of pipelaying still further.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute in connection with specialists of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has created a unique complex for contact-electrode welding of large diameter pipes. Ensuring flawless quality, it increases labor productivity fourfold. Licenses for this type of welder have been purchased by U.S. and Japanese firms.

[Question] Boris Yevdokimovich, it must be supposed that the rate and quality of construction of fuel transport systems will be increasingly influenced by effective and progressive new construction methods, and above all the unitized module method, for whose development and introduction a group of ministry specialists were recently awarded the Lenin Prize. What is the economic gain from the use of this method?

[Answer] Projects are being constructed by the unitized module method mainly by our specialized "sibkomplektmontazh" production association. Here they make skillful use of the advantages of the organic merging of industrial and construction production. Thanks to this, labor expenditure on the construction site has fallen by 50-60 percent and the bulk of construction materials by 66-75 percent. The areas of general plans [ploshchadi generalnykh planov] have fallen by 60-66 percent, and the schedules for constructing projects have been cut by 25-35 percent.

A comprehensive program for retooling the sector has been elaborated and is being implemented. Over the next few years our organizations and enterprises must be supplied with construction machinery based on the most powerful tractors. All components of the sector are being equipped with highly productive excavators, cranes and other construction hardware. The successful implementation of this program will make it possible to sharply increase the pace and raise the quality of the construction of pipelines and other fuel industry facilities.

The organization of repair work requires further improvement. In our view, the service principle should be chosen. For this, it is advisable for motor vehicle plants and road building, tractor and agricultural machine building plants to create in West Siberia their own enterprises to repair and provide technical services for the machines they produce.

[Question] The opening up of West Siberia's wealth necessitates enlisting a considerable number of workers and specialists. What is the contribution of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to opening up this region? What needs to be done to improve northerners' housing and living conditions?

[Answer] In no region of the country has the infrastructure developed as rapidly as in West Siberia. But the second stage of development and the prospects of the 11th 5-Year Plan have necessitated enlisting new forces there and have therefore required the creation of the infrastructure on an even larger scale. The Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises carries out construction in West Siberia comprehensively. Along with industrial projects, it constructs apartment blocks and social, cultural and consumer projects.

In opening up north Tyumenskaya Oblast, the pioneer construction workers travel two paths: the first is the construction of cities and settlements; the second is the tour-of-duty method of organizing construction and installation work. The tour-of-duty and expedition tour-of-duty methods are widely used. Some 40 percent of all construction workers and more than 50 percent in West Siberia now work using this method.

The sector is set the task of providing 1.2 million-1.3 million square meters of housing each year for people to move into in north Tyumenskaya Oblast. To this end a large specialized subunit has been organized in Tyumen--the Sibzhilstroy Production Association. The industrial base of housing construction is being expanded. Certain combines and plants are being modernized and new capacities are being constructed.

The construction workers of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and a number of construction ministries have displayed valuable initiative--in certain settlements and cities in West Siberia. They have begun constructing apartment blocks and social, cultural and consumer projects under the terms of subcontracts. This patriotic initiative has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. The big construction organizations of our capital, Leningrad, union republics and ministries and departments have great capacities and can make a considerable contribution to creating the infrastructure of the West Siberian Region. Along with carrying out work to construct industrial projects, the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises is also greatly expanding the scale of housing and municipal and consumer services construction.

In Urengoy and other cities of the middle Ob area new trusts for the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer services' facilities have been set up. They must help ensure the most efficient use of the forces enlisted for housing construction in West Siberia.

In constructing apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services projects the sector's construction workers make wide use of progressive, proven methods of work organization. The unitized module method will be introduced here--as in the construction of industrial facilities--especially in the construction of boilerhouses, water supply systems, sewer systems and other services.

Particular attention is paid to the team contract. More than 25 percent of the work in the sector is now carried out using this progressive method, which is displaying more clearly with every passing year the features of the main system for organizing construction. Grassroots financial autonomy is also gaining great scope in so-called nonproduction construction: the construction of housing, cultural enlightenment institutions, premises for physical culture and sport, municipal and consumer services' facilities.

The additional measures taken by the party and government to ensure the harmonious, balanced development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex are enabling us to introduce industrial building methods still more energetically and persistently, create and develop the production base and construct more rapidly fuel industry projects, apartment blocks, movie theaters, hospitals, children's institutions and social, cultural and consumer services' enterprises so as to satisfy more fully the vital requirements of the people working to open up north Tyumenskaya Oblast.

SOLOMENTSEV DISCUSSES ECONOMY AT TOMSK AWARD CEREMONY

LD171005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Excerpts] Tomsk, 9 June TASS--The Siberian city of Tomsk lives in tune with the creative rhythm which is characteristic of our whole country. Its working people's achievements have been marked by the Order of the October Revolution.

A ceremonial session of the gorkom and the city soviet in conjunction with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives was held here today, devoted to the presentation to the city of the motherland's high award.

The session participants elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered at the session by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was greeted warmly by those present.

Comrade M.S. Solomentsev's speech

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Government, M.S. Solomentsev cordially congratulated the city's working people on the motherland's high award. He conveyed to the communists and all working people of Tomsk warm congratulations from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Those present greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause the news that Leonid Ilich wishes the working people of the city and oblast success in continuing to resolve economic and social tasks in a shock-work fashion and making a worthy contribution to the cause of communist creation.

The award which has been conferred on Tomsk, the speaker said, represents recognition by the party and the Soviet people of the great services of the city's working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the fascist German occupiers in the years of the Great Patriotic War and their successes in economic and cultural building.

The Order of the October Revolution represents the motherland's high appraisal of the city's shining revolutionary past and its rich traditions in the struggle against tsarist autocracy and against the yoke of capital. An organization of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party, in whose formation an important part was played by V.I. Lenin's comrades in arms, G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy, A.I. Ulyanova-Yelizarova and M.T. Yelizarov, was active in Tomsk. The outstanding Communist Party figures S.M. Kirov and V.V. Kuybyshev received their revolutionary tempering in Tomsk.

The people of Tomsk inscribed unforgettable pages in the history of the establishment of Soviet power in Siberia. The memory of the heroes of those years will always be preserved and their legendary feat is continued today in the selfless labor of the city's working class and intelligentsia.

Immediately after the restoration of Soviet power the people of Tomsk, under the party organization's leadership, became actively involved in implementing Lenin's plan for building socialism. Shock labor by Tomsk workers made it possible to put all the industrial enterprises into operation and to create new ones in a short space of time. The Stakhanovite movement assumed a broad scale in the city. Tomsk workers gave invaluable assistance to the peasants in the collectivization of agriculture.

When the party sent out the call for a powerful coal and metallurgical complex to be created in the Kuzbass, Tomsk became one of its strong points. It supplied the construction sites with mining equipment, timber and construction materials. But Tomsk's main service to the country was probably the training of highly skilled cadres for the developing Siberian industry. On the basis of Tomsk VUZes, 15 Siberian VUZes and scientific research institutes were formed.

Tremendous changes have taken place in the city in the period of the postwar 5-year plans, particularly in the last 15 years. The people of Tomsk strive peristently to implement the party's economic policy and the course of improving work efficiency and quality. The Tomsk working people take legitimate pride in the fact that articles from the city's industry are sent to all parts of the Soviet Union and to 70 foreign countries. High assessments have been earned by bearings, electric motors, instruments, metal tools, adding machines, cable products, electric light bulbs and many other articles manufactured with the trademark of Tomsk plants and factories.

And naturally Tomsk--the worker city--becomes one of the winners of the all-Russian socialist competition year in, year out. This success is the result of the great organizational and educational work of party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations, and it unites the efforts of the city's labor veterans and young people.

Speaking of the contribution of the city's working people to the cause of defending socialist gains and to the great victory over fascism, the speaker noted that in the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War they displayed high patriotism, courage and selflessness. Today, in ceremonially marking Tomsk's military feat, we bow our heads before the bright memory of the heroes who gave their lives for the sake of the happiness and freedom of future generations.

The victory over fascism was forged by titanic efforts in the front and rear. The labor of the people of Tomsk, like all the Soviet people, in the terrible years was similar to the exploits of servicemen in the battlefield.

Let us recall today how in a very short space of time the Tomsk working people found places for and put into operation dozens of enterprises evacuated from Moscow, Leningrad and other cities and turned their city into a major manufacturer of military products. It was in those years that new industrial sectors were born--sectors which became the basis for rapid economic growth in the postwar years.

Let us also recall today how in the very first months of the Great Patriotic War the Tomsk working people received more than 50,000 evacuated Soviet citizens.

Recently Soviet people and all progressive mankind celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The celebration of the Lenin jubilee became a demonstration of the indestructible unity of party and people and of the Soviet people's unshakable loyalty to the great leader's precepts. Our country is marching firmly and confidently along the path charted by Lenin.

Our motherland's historic achievements are based on the tremendous organizational, ideological and political work of the Communist Party and its combat staff--the Central Committee headed by that true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [paragraph continues]

With his multifaceted fruitful activity aimed at resolving the tasks of communist building, further developing the people's well-being and consolidating the Soviet state's might, Leonid Ilich has won well-deserved love and respect among Soviet people. Our country's consistent struggle for lasting peace in the world and in support of people defending the cause of freedom, democracy and socialism is linked with his name.

The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are leaving an increasingly profound imprint on our society's life. These preparations are taking place under the sign of shock labor by Soviet people and the desire to worthily fulfill the targets of the final year of the 5-year plan, achieve the high goals which have been mapped out and create a firm launchpad for work in the next 5-year plan of labor.

Describing the results of work in the past 4 years, the speaker noted that important targets have been reached in developing the national economy, further boosting the people's material and cultural living standard and strengthening the country's defense capability. A great contribution is made to Soviet people's general creative efforts by the RSFSR working people. With every year the RSFSR's economic potential grows, national income increases and production of industrial output grows. In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the national income produced in the republic increased 19.3 percent. Industrial output increased 18.6 percent and agricultural output (in terms of the annual average level) increased 6 percent.

While giving due credit for successes, M.S. Solomentsev said, we must at the same time orient ourselves toward the new, even bigger tasks set by the party in the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisions and in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

As before, the priority attention of party, soviet and economic organs is directed toward increasing oil and gas extraction in West Siberia. The object of our special concerns, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, is the further development of metallurgy and machine building and increasing the production of diverse chemical products. Great significance is attached to the development of sectors producing consumer goods. Industry must take an important step forward in all these and other avenues this year.

The attention of our party and all the Soviet people is focused on questions of the further development of agriculture. Thanks to measures adopted by the party and the Soviet Government the agriculture of the RSFSR, and of the whole country, is taking the path of industrialization more and more firmly every year, is becoming increasingly intensive in nature and is increasing its capability to withstand adverse weather conditions. As a result the productivity of the fields and livestock units has improved. Over the last 4 years the average annual gross grain harvest has increased 12.7 percent, to total nearly 116 million tons. Purchases of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries, milk, eggs and wool have increased considerably. Livestock and poultry purchases have been slightly above the level of the last 5-year plan.

While noting what has been achieved, it must be acknowledged that agriculture is still developing at an inadequate rate. Moreover, unfavorable weather conditions continue to have a perceptible effect on it. As a result certain difficulties arise in supplying the population with certain products. The CPSU Central Committee stresses that one of the most important tasks at present is to ensure an adequate supply and a wide range of high-quality food products for the population. The fulfillment of this task is associated above all with increasing production of grain, meat, milk and other products and solving the fodder problem.

The necessary efforts are being made to further increase the numbers of all types of livestock, increase livestock productivity and strengthen the fodder base for public-sector livestock raising. Great work is being done in this direction in Tomskaya Oblast. In the current year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have improved livestock productivity and increased the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state. At the same time many farms are not fulfilling plans for the production and purchases of agricultural products and are permitting large expenditure of resources and labor per unit of output. Here we have great reserves, and these should be fully utilized.

Here it is important to direct greater attention toward arable farming. Particular significance is attached to resolving the problem of stabilizing cadres and creating conditions which stimulate young people's desire to devote themselves to labor in agriculture. Tomskaya Oblast can and must produce more agricultural products!

The line adopted by Tomsk's city and oblast organizations on creating a kind of belt of major specialized agricultural enterprises around the city undoubtedly deserves approval. The greatest attention would also be drawn to such a substantial reserve for improving the supply of food products to the population as citizens's private plots and individual horticulture by working people living in cities and workers' settlements.

In accordance with the party's agrarian policy considerable capital investments will continue to be directed into agriculture. In these conditions it is important to increase the efficiency of utilization of resources invested in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and to increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists and all rural working people for the careful and rational utilization of the tremendous resources now at the disposal of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Resources must be used in such a way as to promote the stabilization of rural cadres. This means that a substantial proportion of resources should be directed into housing, municipal and cultural construction and the development of the service sphere.

Correct economic strategy and tactics require thorough consideration of the special condition in which we have to carry out agriculture. This year the weather has added to the farmers' concerns and demanded an accelerated rate of field work. It could also happen that the harvest will have to be gathered in in a short space of time. In this connection special attention should be directed to ensuring the timely and thorough preparation of all harvesting machinery and selection and training of cadres.

Dwelling on questions of capital construction, the speaker noted that in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan more than 500 major new industrial have been constructed in RSFSR. Tomskaya Oblast too has become a huge construction site. In Tomsk the main attention is devoted to developing the base of the construction industry, strengthening the collectives of construction organizations and increasing the efficiency of all construction work. Plants producing metal structures for construction and construction materials and a dairy plan have been commissioned.

One billion tons of oil--that is the West Siberian oilmen's contribution to all-union oil extraction in the years of the current 5-year plan. As is known, by far the greatest part of this oil is provided by the land of Tyumen, but the people of Tomskaya Oblast are substantially increasing oil and gas production. Major pipelines have been laid in the oblast for transporting oil and gas to the country's southern and eastern regions. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the extraction of Tomskaya Oblast oil has been increasing steadily. The construction of a giant of the country's petrochemicals industry--the Tomsk chemical combine--is under way here. It will be an important element in the West Siberian oil and gas complex.

The scale of capital construction is huge, but the state of affairs in this sphere, as was noted at the Central Committee November Plenum, cannot be considered satisfactory. As before, certain leaders underestimate the importance of a comprehensive approach to capital construction and the need to construct, alongside production facilities, housing, service sphere enterprises, schools, hospitals and sports facilities.

The fulfillment of the intensive capital construction program requires that the efforts of economic organs and all construction workers be concentrated first and foremost on completing projects which are nearing completion, on the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises and on improving the quality of construction. In this connection it is necessary to display the greatest care and save resources. It is important to strengthen organizational work and establish strict responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan targets on the part of all construction organizations.

In order to achieve the targets planned in the development of the national economy it is necessary to make full use of existing reserves and actively strive for a sharp upsurge in the efficiency of social production and the quality of work. This task may be said to be the lynchpin of the party's economic strategy. Special concern should be displayed for improving product quality and increasing product competitiveness.

A key role in the matter of improving work efficiency and quality is played by the implementation of measures outlined by the party to improve the planning and management and to improve the entire economic mechanism. Activity in improving management, strengthening planning principles and developing the masses' initiative is naturally supplemented by measures to strengthen law and order and step up labor discipline.

A resolute, implacable struggle must be waged against any losses in production, against thriftlessness, extravagance and laxity. It is necessary to call to account more strictly those who do not save the people's kopeck, who have a neglectful attitude toward common property and who squander socialist property. Savings everywhere and in everything--that is one of the most important norms of socialist economic management. At the same time this is a natural norm of our morality and expresses not only a zealous attitude toward common socialist property but also respect toward the labor of other members of society, the labor which forms the basis of our way of life.

Steady economic upsurge is a necessary condition for the satisfaction of Soviet people's constantly growing material and spiritual requirements. Their living standard depends directly on how successfully production tasks are resolved by every industrial enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every labor collective.

Devoting considerable attention to questions of further improving ideological and political education work, the speaker noted that this work must be in full accordance with the demands made by the present stage of our society's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development and the expanding scale of ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism. The further improvement of all sectors of ideological work is a priority task for the Tomsk party organization, he said. M.S. Solomentsev stressed the great role of academies at VUZes and institutes of the Tomsk affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department in resolving the tasks of combining science and practice and spoke of the importance of improving cultural standards among city and rural working people, molding a comprehensively developed personality and educating the younger generation in the spirit of communist ideals.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the international situation. He noted that the Soviet Union consistently and persistently implements a course of strengthening universal peace, establishing the principles of coexistence and resolutely opposing the intrigues of imperialism.

Soviet people are well aware that the safeguarding of lasting peace and the strengthening of the USSR's international positions and its defense might require a constant increase in the country's economic potential and the successful implementation of economic plans. Selfless labor, high, conscious discipline on the part of every Soviet person, every working person in city and countryside--that is what lies at the basis of our country's prestige and influence in the world arena, that is what ensures the successful implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

In conclusion M.S. Solomentsev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Tomsk and, to tumultous applause from those present, fixed the motherland's high award to the city's banner.

(M.S. Solomentsev's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause).

In Tomsk M.S. Solomentsev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and the monument of combat and labor glory.

During his stay in the oblast he visited the construction site of the Tomsk petrochemicals combine, the city's water supply complex, the Oktyabr Sovkhoz and agricultural projects under construction--a hothouse combine and a broiler unit--and also visited a number of other enterprises, as well as the Tomsk affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and the oblast exhibition of consumer goods.

M.S. Solomentsev made a trip to the north of the oblast to the city of Strezhevoy, visited oilmen's taiga shifts, talked with workers and specialists and enquired about progress in socialist competition and about collectives' working, living and leisure conditions.

A meeting was held in the obkom with the party, soviet and economic aktiv of the city and oblast. During the talk a wide range of questions associated with the development of industrial and agricultural production and further increasing its efficiency were examined.

BUKHATSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRE QUESTIONS

LD170901 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Bukhara, 30 May--A Bukharskiy Obkom plenum has taken place. Its participants discussed a report by obkom First Secretary A.K. Karimov on the oblast party organization's tasks in selecting, placing and training cadres in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Corresponding resolution was adopted on the matter discussed.

PETROPAVOLOVSKIY PLENUM DISCUSSES SERGEYEVSKIY RAYKOM'S WORK

LD170903 Alma-Ata Kazakhstanskaya PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Report by the Raykom"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk--A plenum of the [Petropavlovskiy] Kazakhstan CP Obkom has heard a report from the Sergeyevskiy Raykom on work to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress. Raykom First Secretary Ye. Sh. Shaykin delivered the report.

The style and method of work of the rayon's party, soviet, economic and social organizations are improving, which has had a positive impact on the growth of its economy. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan production of agricultural output has increased by 20 percent here. The plans for the procurement of grain, potatoes, vegetables, milk and wool have been exceeded and the fodder base has strengthened. Enterprises in industry and construction and the provision of trade, cultural, consumer and medical services for the population have been further developed.

However, the raykom is still not fully utilizing its potential for increasing rates of economic growth and social production efficiency. The rayon's farms have not attained stable grain harvests and livestock weight gains are low.

Measures were outlined to eliminate the shortcomings and increase the militancy of party organizations in the rayon and the whole oblast in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the republic and the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

The plenum heard a report by G.Sh. Shakirov, second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, on work of the obkom Bureau since the party oblast conference.

V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, spoke at the plenum.

RASHIDOV, VASILYEV RESPOND TO CRITICISM OF WATER RESOURCES

LD170915 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 June 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Acted. What Has Been Done?" and the headline "'Water on the Southern Field'" a 600-word report by Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and a 400-word report by N. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, describing the steps taken by the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in response to articles published in PRAVDA 22 and 23 March 1980 criticizing the use of land and water resources in Central Asia; Rashidov notes that "to eliminate the shortcomings which have been noted, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau has obliged the Uzbek SSR ministries of land reclamation and water resources and agriculture, the Glavsredazirksovshozstroy, the Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy and the Uzplodoovoshchvinprom together with the local party and soviet organs to take specific steps for the efficient use of land and water resources."

Vasilyev's report notes that "measures have been outlined for the improvement of the utilization of the water resources of the rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 JUNE

LD180158 [Editorial Report] The following is an compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Haymaking has begun in Irtysh area in Omskaya Oblast. Nearly 7 million tons of coarse and succulent feed is to be procured. (0000 GMT)

Khabarovsk: Large stockbreeding enterprises are being set up here and near other industrial centers. A fully automated Far East poultry factory has been brought into use. It is the biggest in the country for breeding 10.5 million broilers annually. A pig breeding complex is being built near the kray center. All the agricultural enterprises are as a rule coming into use a year or two ahead of time. (0000 GMT)

Harvesting begins in Armenia. The biggest elevator in the republic has also come into use. It will take 57,000 tons of grain. (0100 GMT)

Inspection of grain and feed crops has been undertaken in Kurganskaya Oblast. The shoots are in good condition. (0205 GMT)

A meeting of best combine operators has been arranged in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The farmers there aim to get 3.85 million tons of grain. (0205 GMT)

The rate of feed procurement in Uzbekistan is increasing. So far 2.5 million tons have been procured. Farmers in Surkhandaryinskaya Oblast are the most successful in cutting sown grasses, being the first to fulfill their task for laying in haylage. (0205 GMT)

In the subtropical zone of Azerbaijan harvesting and sowing units are working at the same time. Where white cabbage has been harvested today the planting of tomatoes has begun. A second harvest of vegetables will be collected at the beginning of the fall. Since the start of the 5-year plan, the production of early vegetables has doubled in Azerbaijan. (1100 GMT)

In the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast the overhaul of harvest machinery had been dragged out. In the southern regions the rate of preparation for the harvest is particularly slow, and they will be the first to start the harvesting. As they have reported to us in the obkom, the necessary measures are now being undertaken to eliminate these shortcomings. More than 1,000 workers from industrial enterprises, who have completed special courses, have been sent to the region of the oblast to render aid to the rural machine operators. In the last few days the rate of overhaul has increased noticeably. (1100 GMT)

Mass haymaking is underway in northern Kazakhstan. Grass has been cut on 1.5 million hectares. Many farms in the south of the republic have already fulfilled their plan for the laying-in of hay feed. (1100 GMT)

About 1,500 mechanized units are engaged in haymaking in Lithuania. Recently the grasses have started growing quickly. (1100 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast the interrow cultivation of corn has been completed. This year no less than 300 quintals per hectare are the planned production. (1100 GMT)

Many farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast have planned to produce one-and-a-half annual supplies of feed. (1100 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS, TASKS VIEWED

LD171039 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Summer Day for the Harvest!"]

[Excerpt] The sugar beet plantations require particularly intensive attention these days. It is important to thin the plantations as soon as possible and to create favorable conditions for the root crops' growth. In Poltavskaya Oblast, despite frequent rain, about 15,000 hectares of sowings are being cultivated per day. The machine operators use assemblies on a two or three shift basis and top-dress the plants with fertilizers in conjunction with interrow hoeing. Unfortunately people do not act in this way everywhere. In a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem and Central regions of the RSFSR work on the sugar beet fields has been dragged out, which could affect the yield.

Not a single hour must be lost in tending the sowings of corn, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, cotton and soybeans. Industrial techniques for cultivating these crops are being applied over large areas this year, but in the main they are still grown by the conventional method, which requires harrowing, interrow cultivation and top-dressing. "An individual approach to each field!"--that is the rule by which they are guided on the Odesskaya Oblast farms, where the machine operators do not permit "weed infestation" [zelenyy pozhar], but hoe between the rows and apply liquid and dry fertilizers to the soil. Round-the-clock irrigation and top-dressing of plants are being carried out in the fields of interrow crops in Krymskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. At the same time people have not yet ensured an active struggle against weeds or brought the spray irrigation machinery into operation everywhere.

The mass harvesting season is not far off now. They are already cutting and threshing grain in Central Asia and in southern Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Grain threshings are good on the irrigated lands of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. Harvesting and transport detachments have begun to operate in Chimkentskaya Oblast. It is important everywhere to make ready as quickly as possible the entire machine and tractor pool, transport facilities, threshing floors, dryers, winnowers and elevator and reception center equipment. In the country as a whole the repair of combines is going better than last year, but laggardness has been permitted in a number of places. In Kuybyshevskaya and Kurskaya oblasts and Kalmytskaya ASSR nearly one-third of the combines have not been repaired. Trucks are inadequately prepared on the farms of Ulyanovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. As was noted at the all-union operational staff session, a number of plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are holding up deliveries of spare parts for tractors, combines and motor vehicles.

Farm leaders and specialists are called upon to display greater concern for next year's harvest. As yet the plowing of bare fallow has been carried out over only half of the area assigned, and on many farms in Gorkovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts plowing is only just beginning. The delivery and application to the soil of organic fertilizers and the addition of gypsum, lime and phosphates to the soils have not been efficiently organized everywhere.

Every summer day for the harvest! May competition between farmers fighting for the fulfillment of pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan develop widely under this slogan.

METEOR ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 JUN

LD181308 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 18 Jun 80

["TASS announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--Artificial earth satellite "Meteor" has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

The main mission of the satellite is to obtain information necessary for continuing work for the exploration of the earth's natural resources.

The satellite has a maximum distance from the earth's surface of 678 kilometers, minimum distance--589 km, inclination of the orbit--98 degrees and initial period of revolution--97.3 minutes.

On board the satellite are installed complexes of television equipment for obtaining earth's photography in several fields of the spectrum.

Apart from scientific equipment, the Meteor satellite has a system ensuring the satellite's permanent orientation towards the earth, an electric supply system with an autonomous orientation of solar batteries towards the sun, a radiosystem for the accurate measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetric system for the transmission to the earth of data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed onboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Scientific information is coming to the state research centre for the study of the environment and natural resources for processing and use.

COSMONAUTS IN 65TH DAY OF FLIGHT; HEALTH GOOD

LD131652 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The space flight of Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin is in its 65th day today. It started as usual at eight o'clock and will last till 23 hours of Moscow time. The schedule provides for the cleaning of the station's compartments, checkups of some onboard systems and scientific equipment and visual observation of the earth's surface.

Biological experiments are continuing on board the complex. The crew are controlling the functioning of equipment with biological objects, observing the development of plants and are registering their growth.

Tomorrow, the cosmonauts will carry out visual observations and photography of some areas of the Soviet Union's territory and of the world ocean.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew, the flight of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 is proceeding normally. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well, their state of health is good.